The New-York Times.

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WAR TELEGRAMS.

Strasbourg Surrounded and all Communication Cut Off.

Rumored Surrender of the Place.

Gen. Changarnier Made Commandant of the Fortress at Metz.

Fighting Reported Before the Stronghold—The Attack Made by the French.

Successful Repulse of the Prussians near Frousard.

Over 70,000 French Prisoners Captured in the Late Engagements.

Almost a Collision Between the Fleets at the Mouth of the Elbe.

Marshal MacMahon's Defeat Caused by a Telegraphic Blunder.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Rumored Battle Before Metz Yesterday—France Makes the Attack—Surrender of Pfalsbourg.

London, Aug. 13—Evening.—The French Embassy in this city has received a report from Paris that there was fighting today before Metz, and that the attack was made by the French. No report of the fight has been received in this city from correspondents. Pfalsbourg, the key of the Vosges, twenty-five miles from Strasbourg, has surrendered to the Prussians. The Crown Prince's army had left Pfalsbourg in their rear long before its surrender.

Affairs at Metz—Skirmishes—Temporary Advantage Won by the French—Reconnoissance by Napoleon—The Commanders of the French Army.

Metz, Aug. 13—9½ A. M.—All quiet. No news at the general head-quarters.

A SKIRMISH—THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS.

Metz, Aug. 12—6 P. M.—A body of the enemy came near Frouard (a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway) this morning. They were attacked and driven off, and their commander was taken prisoner. Today our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of the River Nied. The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetrate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

LA BŒUF'S RESIGNATION.

Paris, Aug. 13.—In the Corps Legislatif, last night, the Minister of War read the following dispatch:

Metz.

I accept the resignation of Le Bœuf as Major-General of the army.

(Signed,) Napoleon.

NAPOLEON IN CAMP.

Official dispatches from Metz, to 12 o'clock noon, of the 12th, state that the Emperor had visited the various encampments about this place during the morning. The troops were all in fine condition. On Tuesday the Emperor reconnoitered the enemy's position in the wood, between St. Avold and Forbach.

THE NEW FRENCH COMMANDERS.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes decrees naming Marshal Bazine, Commander-in-Chief of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine; Gen. Trochu, Commander of the Corps now being formed at Chalons from the new levies; and Gen. Vinry, Commander of the Corps now being formed at Paris.

THE PRESENT SEAT OF WAR.

London, Aug. 13.—The seat of war is now between the rivers Saar and Moselle.

Strasbourg—The Present Situation—The Town to be Defended to the Last—All Communication Cut Off—Rumored Capitulation of the Garrison.

London, Aug. 13.—A part of the Prussian Army has invested Strasbourg, and the Prussians hold all avenues of communication between Metz and Strasbourg. The French claim that Strasbourg is thoroughly prepared for a siege. They say that 400 cannon are mounted on the ramparts, and the garrison consists of 11,000 men, without counting the National Guard.

THE COMMANDANT'S PROCLAMATION.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Gen. Albith, commanding the fortress of Strasbourg, has issued a proclamation declaring that he will defend his post to the last.

NO SURRENDER.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The *Presse* publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasbourg to the citizens. He says:

"Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some persons have dared to express the belief that Strasbourg will surrender to the enemy without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison is large. If we are attacked we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and let the evil-disposed tremble."

A dispatch announces that communication with Strasbourg has been cut off, and the Prussians are surrounding the place.

REPORTED CAPITULATION OF THE CITY.

London, Aug. 13—Evening.—Reports have been received from Carlsruhe of the capitulation of Strasbourg after a short bombardment.

Proclamation of the King of Prussia—A Bonaparte the Curse of France.

London, Aug. 13.—The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation at St. Avold, in which he declares military conscription abolished in all French territory occupied by German troops. He also announces that though the French Government should persist in the forcible expulsion of Germans from France, no measures of retaliation will be adopted by him, as it would be unfair to punish men for belonging to a country cursed with a Bonaparte for Sovereign. He adds: Frenchmen in Germany need not be uneasy; they shall, in common with all mankind, be convinced, that Germany moves at the head of civilization.

Prussian Movements—A Captured Army—Important Advantages Gained—The Recent Seizures—Naval Notes—Demoralization of the French Troops.

London, Aug. 13.—Advices, through Prussian channels, from St. Avold to the 12th state that the Prussians have taken 71,000 prisoners. The Saarbrück fight was more demoralizing to the French than has been supposed. The pursuers found arms and equipments on the road worth a million of florins. The Prussians hold Pfalsburg and the adjoining passages of the Vosges. The garrison of the town of Bitsche consisted of 300 soldiers of the Garde Mobile. The Prussian cavalry are before Luneville.

THE RIVAL NAVIES.

The Prussian and French iron-clad fleets were recently in close proximity off the mouth of the Elbe.

THE RIVAL ARMIES.

Advices from St. Avold to Friday night, represent that the French Army is west of the Moselle and still retreating. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont-a-Mousson, about half way between Metz and Nancy, on the railroad. The Prussians as they advance capture vast stores, which have been abandoned by the French.

Another Extract From McMahon's Report—Cause of His Defeat—Terrible Telegraphic Mistake.

London, Aug. 13.—An abstract of McMahon's report of the battle of Woerth, or Froschwiler, says that, on the 6th, the enemy attacked the heights of Guersdorf, opening with cannon and rifles. The attack was so violent that the First Division was obliged to change front. Soon the Prussians made a feint from the right bank of the Saar, followed, at noon, by a renewal of the attack on the right wing. Charges of cavalry and infantry failed to dislodge the enemy, and, at 4 o'clock, the French right was broken, and a retreat upon Saverne and Niederfrau became a necessity.

A FATAL BLUNDER.

It is said that a telegraphic blunder caused McMahon's disaster. Failly was directed to move on Limbach. He found "Kansbach" in the telegram as received.

The French Forces Admirably Posted—Reinforcements—Gen. Changarnier in Charge of Metz Fortress—The Camp at Chalions.

London, Aug. 13.—The London *Globe* is informed that the French Army holds the best possible position on the Moselle, and that their front is at right angles with their line of communication with Paris. Reports from Paris represent that 70,000 reinforcements have already moved to the front. Gen. Changarnier has been appointed Commandant of the fortress of Metz. The corps at Chalons, consisting of the new levies, is being rapidly organized by Gen. Trochu, who has assumed command, and a new corps is forming at Paris under Gen. Vendez.

PARIS.

Corps Legislatif Proceedings—The Minister of War Popular—Canrobert in Command of Paris—Volunteering—Prussian Spies in the City—Additional Rumors About the Imperial Family.

Paris, Aug. 13.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Deputy Gambetta read a communication from many citizens of Paris, thanking the Deputies for what they had done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris, and the calling out of the reserves. The Minister of War stated that a large number of additional men would join the army within a very short time. Gambetta thanked the Minister in the name of the country. The Minister asked leave to retire, as he had much to do, and took his leave amid the applause of the Chamber.

THE COMMANDER OF PARIS.

Gen. Canrobert replaces Baraguay de Hilliers in command of the Army of Paris. The latter has returned to his command at Tours.

VOLUNTEERING NOTES.

The Chevalier de Valdrome, former Minister of the Interior, has enrolled himself as a member of the Garde Nationale. A dispatch from Constantinople says a number of French citizens have left there for home to take service in the French Army.

London, Aug. 13.—Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers in Paris, and the city is full of recruits who come in from the Departments. Additional orders have been issued calling the Garde Mobile into service in those Departments not embraced in previous calls.

SPIES IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Prussian spies swarm in the French Capital, and the Police are busily engaged in searching for them. Many have already been arrested. A quantity of concealed arms and ammunition has been discovered and seized in Paris, supposed to belong to parties dangerous to the Government. The Police are seeking for the owners. *La Liberté* comes out in a vigorous article advocating the repeal of all political proscriptions.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The *Post*, contradicting the evening papers of yesterday, asserts that the Prince Imperial is with the Emperor.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—Advices from Metz through private channels seem to confirm the story of the removal of the Prince Imperial from France. He has not been seen there, either in camp or at church, since Sunday. It is reported on excellent authority that the Empress Eugenie has made preparations to go to England, by way of Belgium, in case of necessity.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

The London Journals of Yesterday—Tone of the French Press.

London, Aug. 13.—The *Times* this morning says:

"In a fortnight the Emperor has more perfectly undermined his throne than his enemies in a score of years. Reassured by the Plebiscite, he has thrown away the votes of the people and his dynasty."

The *Saturday Review* refrains from speculations on the war, because, it says, a few days must determine the fate of France and the Emperor. Probably the army will take matters in its own hands, choose a leader, and fight out the war.

The *Spectator* thinks the next battle must decide the fate of the Empire, as popular faith in the Emperor is vanishing.

The *John Bull* (weekly newspaper) says the friends of Napoleon urge him to seek an alliance with Austria by offering the Emperor Francis Joseph all the territory which may be acquired from Prussia by their united arms.

The London *Shipping Gazette* states that in the view of those whose opinion deserves respect the war is virtually closed.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The tone of the French Press is hopeful and resolute.

MICELLANEOUS.

Disturbances in France—A Candidate for the British Parliament Expresses His Opinion—The Feeling in Belgium.

London, Aug. 13.—Disturbances have taken place at Toulouse, Marseilles, Simoges and Lyons; and martial law has been proclaimed in the Department of Bouches-du-Rhône....Sir Robert Collier, a candidate for the House of Commons, addressed a crowded meeting at Plymouth last night, on the subject of the Franco-Prussian war.

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Aug. 13.—The action of England in securing the neutrality of Belgium from violation, has aroused the strongest feelings of gratitude in the Belgian people. Immense crowds gathered yesterday and today in front of the British Embassy, and cheered for the Queen and Government of England.

The California German Aid Fund.

San Francisco, Aug. 13.—The German Sanitary Committee today remitted $20,000 to Berlin.

Navigation of the German Rivers—Official Notice of the Removal of Signals Received in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 13.—The following was officially communicated to the State Department by the Minister of the North German Confederation on the 10th inst:

The fire-ship and sea-marks in the mouths of the rivers Jahde, Weser and Elbe are removed; the inlet into the harbor of Kiel is obstructed, and here the sea-marks are also removed.

(Signed,) L. Reihers von Reibnitz.

Berlin, July 17, 1870, Marine Department—Hydrographical Bureau.

SURGEONS FOR GERMANY.

The Qualifications Required—Persons Already Sent.

The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City have taken measures to procure physicians to be sent from this country to Europe, to act as surgeons in the German Army. They have appointed Dr. Ernest Krackowiczer, No. 16 West Twelfth-street, and Dr. Abraham Jacobi, No. 110 West Thirty-fourth-street, as their Medical Subcommittee to examine applicants and give them certificates of approval in case they appear competent. The Medical Subcommittee require on the part of applicants the following qualifications: 1. Knowledge of the German language; 2. A doctor's diploma and satisfactory reference or satisfactory examination; 3. Good health; 4. A good moral character. Applicants approved by the Subcommittee and furnished with their certificates are sent by the North German Consul-General at this port to Europe at the expense of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City. They are sent by the steamers of the Anchor line to Glasgow, and thence via Antwerp, Belgium, to the place of their destination. The German Patriotic Aid Society provides them with a ticket and $25 each for extra traveling expenses. They join the German Army as Assistant Surgeons, having the rank and pay of Second Lieutenants. Their pay in that rank is, in time of war, forty Prussian thalers ($28, gold) a month, while it is, in time of peace, only twenty Prussian thalers, ($14, gold.) Besides this they receive an annual sum of thirty-five Prussian thalers ($24 50, gold) for their outfit. With regard to nurses, and a knowledge of the German language on the part of American surgeons, the following telegraphic correspondence took place between the North German Consul-General at this port and his Government at Berlin:

New-York, Aug. 3, 1870.

Count Bismarck, Berlin:

Please answer, by telegraph, whether American surgeons of superior qualifications, but not speaking German, would be acceptable in hospitals; also, whether nurses are wanted. Roesing.

Berlin, Aug. 11, 1870.

North German Consul Roesing, New-York:

Competent authorities object decidedly against surgeons not speaking German. Nurses in abundance. Thiele, Under Foreign Secretary.

The following surgeons have thus far been dispatched from this port to Europe, for the German Army: July 30—Dr. Spier, Dr. Schurig, Dr. Grether, Dr. Rau, Dr. Stamm, of this City. Aug. 3—Dr. Halves, Dr. Tyndale, Dr. Feldbausch, of this City. Aug. 6—Dr. Carl Bennerscheidt, of this City; Dr. Carl Osw. Stockmann, of New-Haven, Conn.; Dr. Otto Frankenberg, of Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Randolph S. Hittel, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. Minnich, of Philadelphia, Penn. Aug. 13—Dr. Edward Woodbury Avery, of Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y.; Dr. W. B. Trull, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. Rich'd S. Dewley, of Brooklyn; Dr. James Elliot Graham, of Brooklyn; Dr. Friedrich H. Vogel, surgeon of the German steamer *Hermann*; Dr. August Wilhelm Diedrichs, surgeon of the German steamer *Weser*; Dr. W. J. Hoffmann, of Reading, Penn.; Dr. Erwin Heuse, of Milwaukee, Wis. Several more have been approved by the Medical Subcommittee. The Executive Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society resolved, at their last meeting, that they require surgeons, provided with certificates by the Medical Subcommittee, to sail for Europe within a fortnight from the dates of their certificates, otherwise the latter will expire.

A United Fatherland—The Feeling in Bavaria.

The New-Yorker *Staats Zeitung* has published a correspondence dated Munich, Bavaria, July 23, 1870, which contains the following passage: "As you therefore will see all parties in Bavaria go into the war against the insolent invader thoroughly united, as does the rest of Germany, the bitter experiences which Bavaria was compelled by Prussia to pass through in the year 1866 have been forgiven and forgotten. One enthusiasm has taken hold of the whole country. The Bavarian Army, especially, as I can truly assure you, is proud and eager to march on the side of the Prussians, their former enemies, whose prowess in battle against the common enemy is well known to all. And, by the by, you may also mention to those downright Prussian gentlemen in New-York, who, in 1866, in a contemptuous manner made bad jokes against us South Germans, that South Germany has put on a new garment during the last fortnight. The one baptism in blood will create one fraternal tie, and after the victory will be won we shall all go united to the common work of obtaining the liberty of Germany."

The Late Major French—Sketch of His Life.

The Washington papers of yesterday contain lengthy obituary notices of the late Major B. B. French, whose death occurred on the 12th inst. The *Chronicle* says: "Benjamin B. French was born in Chester, Rockingham County, N. H., on the 4th day of September, 1800. He was the son of Daniel and Mercy French. His mother's maiden name was Brown. She was the daughter of Benjamin Brown, of Chester, and sister of Francis Brown, an eminent divine, who, at the time of his death, in 1821, was President of Dartmouth College. Mr. French was the only child of his mother, who died when he was eighteen months old. His father was a lawyer of high standing, and was for several years Attorney-General of the State of New-Hampshire. He received a good common school and academical education, and it was the earnest desire of his father and friends that he should enter college, which he declined to do. In 1819 he went to Boston with a view of going to sea. Disappointed in obtaining a berth on board a ship, he enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States, and was stationed at Fort Warren, on Governor's Island, in the harbor of Boston, with a detachment of the Eighth Regiment of infantry. He was, soon after enlisting, appointed a Sergeant, and performed his duty faithfully for about four months, when, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, who provided a substitute, he left the army on the 12th day of September, 1819. He then returned to his father's, and, although contrary to his own inclinations, commenced the study of law, which he pursued with diligence for five years, that being the time fixed by the bar rules of New-Hampshire. At the February term of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Rockingham, held at Portsmouth, in 1825, Mr. French was admitted an attorney at law, and in the month of March following, commenced the practice at Hookset, in the County of Merrimack, whence, in September, he removed to Sutton, and married Elizabeth S. Richardson, daughter of Hon. William M. Richardson, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire. Mr. French entered immediately into full practice, and with his industry and natural business tact, would probably have taken a very respectable place at the Bar had he continued his profession. He was elected Assistant Clerk of the Senate of New-Hampshire in June, 1826, to which office he was twice re-elected. He was the first Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court of Judicature for Sullivan County, New-Hampshire.

He was appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings under President Pierce, and again under President Lincoln's Administration, continuing in that office until it was abolished under President Johnson's Administration in 1868, since which time, until the 1st of July, he was employed in the Treasury Department until a few weeks since, when he resigned.

Besides the national offices of honor and trust he held, Major French was for many years President of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council respectively. He was also a member of the Levy Court and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association. He was known throughout the country for his high standing in the Masonic fraternity."

Major French will be buried today, Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the Congressional Cemetery.

Flax Culture in California.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 6th inst. says: Several farmers in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties have this year cultivated flax to a considerable extent, hoping to obtain a market for textile as well as the seed. The seed pays for the culture of the product, leaving flax a clear profit. The proprietors of the Oakland Cotton Mills state that attempts made by them to work flax with their jute machinery have failed, it not being adapted for the manufacture of cloth from flax. They import jute from the East Indies, and manufacture burlaps, suitable for grain-sacks, grain-bags, hop-bales, &c. The superior quality of the fabric enables the Company to compete successfully with English manufacturers. The Secretary of the Company, in reply to inquiries, writes as follows: "Flax, properly prepared, could of course be worked easily; it would, however, be too valuable for our purposes, [burlaps,] while the straw cannot be worked successfully with jute machinery. We may find means to work the straw at some future period, but cannot extend any encouragement to farmers at present."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cholera on the Shores of the Black Sea—Orange Riots in Ireland—English News—Holland Troops and the Pope—Death of an Archbishop in Rome—Republicanism in Spain.

London, Aug. 13.—Cholera has broken out in the towns on the shore of the Black Sea. Vessels thence are quarantined at Liverpool.....The Orange celebration at Londonderry, yesterday, was attended with much violence. There were a number of desperate affrays, which assumed such proportions, at one time, that the riot act was read. Forty persons were more or less injured. At Enniskillen good order was maintained only by the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers....The *Post* this morning has a laudatory, even affectionate, article on Motley and America....The weather throughout England is fine and favorable to the harvesting of crops....In the last race of the Royal Victoria Regatta which came off yesterday, the *Fiona* won the Vice-Commodore's prize, and the *Pleiad* took the second prize....The United States steamer *Juniata* is expected at Flushing....Holland has sent 1,200 volunteers to Rome to serve in the Papal Army.

Rome, Aug. 12, via London.—The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres died yesterday, in this city.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—A Republican meeting was held here last night, in which the speakers advanced the most liberal views in regard to the future Government of the country. The proceedings have caused no little excitement, and demonstrations of sympathy were made today. The Republicans, however, discountenance tumultuous gatherings, and are earnestly bent on vindicating their love of order.

CUBA.

Interesting Details of the Insurrection—Execution of a Cuban Leader—The Reinforcement of the Spanish Army—Correspondence of De Rodas with Spain.

Havana, Aug. 13.—Antolin Anguilera, the insurgent chief, who surrendered at Holguin, and offered his services to the Spaniards with other insurgents who had surrendered, took the field and captured the insurgent Col. Areas, and brought him to Holguin, where he was tried and executed. The insurgent Gen. Castellanos, who surrendered at Puerto Principe, has arrived at Havana. Castellanos reports that Agramonte arrested Gens. Fostuno, Ortega and Rodrigues, who attempted to surrender to the Spaniards. A search was made for Gen. Corro, but he had managed to escape arrest. Captain-General De Rodas furnishes his telegraphic correspondence with the Colonial Minister, as follows:

"Madrid, July 16.

Tell me if reinforcements are needed, and if so, how many. (Signed) Prendegast."

"Havana, July 19.

None are needed except to cover our losses in the September campaign. (Signed) Rodas."

"Madrid, July 22.

How many necessary to cover losses? (Signed) Prendegast."

"Havana, July 23.

Up to date, 3,000; will be more during next three months."

De Rodas says the losses were 3,000 from December, 1869, to July, 1870, and the losses will probably amount to 5,000 up to September. The same number (5,000) will be necessary to supply the place of soldiers who will have served their term of enlistment, and consequently a reinforcement of 10,000 men will leave the Spanish army in Cuba with the same strength it had last year.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Condition Yesterday—Bulletins from His Sick-Bed—No Hope of His Recovery.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 13.—At noon today Admiral Farragut's condition was unchanged. Although his health has been precarious during the entire Summer, it was thought he would ultimately recover, but a sudden relapse a week ago, attended with a paralytic stroke, so prostrated him as to preclude all hope that he will survive the attack.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 13—3 P. M.—Admiral Farragut is still alive. His death is hourly expected. He is now unconscious.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 13—5½ P. M.—Admiral Farragut still lives, but cannot last much longer. Everything is being done to alleviate his suffering which human skill can devise. The Admiral is constantly attended by Dr. A. C. Gorgas, U. S. N., one of the most skillful physicians in the Navy.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 13—7½ P. M.—Admiral Farragut remains the same, except that he is gradually becoming weaker.

THE WEST.

A Man Shot by a Policeman in a Disreputable House in Chicago—Singular Suicide—A Boy Hangs Himself—Assassination in Iowa.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13—A young man named Samuel Newlad, of Jacksonville, Ill., was shot and mortally wounded by a policeman, yesterday, in a house of ill-fame. The policeman, whose name is Meuter, has been arrested. He went to the house to arrest Newland....A lad, aged fifteen years, named James Richards, committed suicide by hanging, at Cordova, Ill., yesterday, in consequence of being reprimanded at the tea-table....J. H. Walker, a leading citizen of Corning, Adams County, Iowa, was assassinated on Thursday. The assassin is unknown.

THE FAR WEST.

Enterprise at Denver, Colorado—A Boy Missing—Railway Matters—Miscellaneous.

Denver, Colorado Territory, Aug. 12.—Building is very active here, and there is a scarcity of carpenters and bricklayers. It is thought that one hundred persons of each of those trades could get immediate employment at wages as high as $6 per day. Never before was so much building going on. There are no vacant houses or stores in the city....A son of Rev. B. F. Vincent left home this morning, and has not been heard from. A large force is out hunting for him....The Kansas Pacific Railroad will be completed and opened to Denver in a few days. The Denver, Central City and Georgetown Railroad is a fixed fact; so also is the Denver and Boulder Railroad. The Denver and Golden Railroad will be completed in one month. This will make five railroads centring at this place....Gov. McCook has gone on a visit to the White River Indian Agency....The wagon-road to Middle Park will be completed soon....The weather is delightful.

The Printers' Strike in San Francisco—Disastrous Ending for those Engaged in It—The Terms of Settlement.

San Francisco, Aug. 12—The printers' strike has ended in a disastrous defeat of the strikers. The Typographical Union, today, adopted sixty cents per 1,000 ems, (the rate prevailing before the strike) for composition on work in the daytime, and sixty-five cents per 1,000 for composition on morning newspapers. They also so amended their rules as to permit members of the Union to work in offices where non-members are employed.

This result is the more emphatic because the printers' combination was so formidable as to compel immediate surrender on the part of every newspaper in the State, with the exception of the *Daily Bulletin* and the *Daily Call*. The proprietors of these two journals promptly denounced the strike as uncalled for, unjust and ruinous; gave notice that they would fight the movement to the bitter end, and that no striker should return to their places on any terms. The result is as above stated—the new action of the Typographical Union having been adopted as the alternative of absolute dissolution of the organization.

WASHINGTON.

Illness of Gen. Spinner—The Ordnance Department—New National Banks—Revenue Seizures—The Currency Statement.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer is, today, confined to his room by illness. The attendance of a physician has been considered necessary....The Acting Second Controller has addressed a letter to the Chief of Ordnance, in response to certain inquiries from that official, in which it is stated that the proceeds of sales of ordnance and ordnance stores, under the act of July 20, 1868, cannot be used for the current expenses of the Ordnance Department during the present fiscal year, but that the whole net amount must be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the surplus fund. It is also decided that the balances standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the Ordnance Department are not to be covered into the Treasury under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1870, at least for the present fiscal year, these balances not having been two years on the books of the Department without being drawn against....Several new national banks will be authorized to commence operations under the new Banking law during the ensuing week....A great many seizures of tobacco, particularly in the South, are now being reported by Internal Revenue officials. The seizures are generally made under the provisions of the recent circular letter from the Department, defining the irregularities in the tobacco traffic which give ground for confiscation, or fines and penalties.

The currency balance today is	$40,124,806 59
The coin balance	103,019,504 80
Coin certificates	35,915,000 00
Internal revenue receipts today	611,521 06
Receipts for the fiscal year to date	1,209,694 26

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today, amount to $1,085,500.

Shipments to Assistant Treasurers, depositories and national banks—Notes	$3,888,724
Fractional currency	898,269
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	341,970,450
For deposits of public moneys	16,364,500
National bank currency issued during the week to replace worn-out bank bills destroyed	174,610
Leaving still due to banks on this account	550,418
Bank circulation outstanding on this date	299,406,984
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	281,500
Total to date	27,715,400
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	599,200

Similar Accidents in Different Cities—Three Laborers Killed in One Day by Embankments Caving In.

Boston, Aug. 13.—John Driscoll and John Brown, laborers, while excavating at Fort Hill, last night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment. The former was married and the latter single.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Patrick Burns, a laborer in Cocks & Barbour's brick-yard, at Croton, N. Y., was killed, last evening, by the caving of an embankment.

A Sequel to the Buffalo Races—Arrest of a Trainer for Overdriving his Horse in a Five Mile Dash.

Buffalo, Aug. 13.—The Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, today, caused the arrest of M. Roden, for overdriving *John Morrissey* in the five mile dash of Thursday last. Roden was not the driver of *Morrissey* on that occasion, but having his horse on the cars, gave bail for his future appearance, rather than be delayed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 13.—It is asserted, on what is considered good authority, that Gov. Holden will surrender the prisoners held by his orders at Yancyville, to Judge Brooks, at Salisbury, on Thursday. It is understood that an injunction will be sued out to restrain the Treasurer from paying the Holden State troops.

Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 13.—Rev. John T. Pressly, for nearly forty years pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Alleghany City, died today.

Boston, Aug. 13.—The steamer *Grace Irving*, which was sunk on Thursday by running on George's Ledge, was raised last night, and found to be not much damaged.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 13.—Nettie Drake, aged four years, was accidentally drowned in a cistern at New-Hamburg.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 13.—The Board of Health has ordered that all vessels arriving from Philadelphia shall be quarantined for five days.

The Pittsburg Suicide—A Banker Becomes Embarrassed and Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Chronicle* of the 12th inst. gives further details of the suicide of Mr. Mertz, a prominent banker of that city. About 6 o'clock this morning, says the *Chronicle*, Mrs. Fredricka Schroeder, an elderly German woman, who, for the past five years, has been acting in the capacity of janitress, went to the banking-house for the purpose of cleaning it out. She carried a key for the front door, but when she attempted to open the front door she found it locked and a key on the inside. She tried for some time to open the door, but was finally compelled to obtain the assistance of Mr. James Robinson, who has a store in the basement of the building. That gentleman succeeded in removing the key, and then left, while Mrs. Schroeder entered the room. She proceeded to the rear part of the room, and just as she passed behind the counter she saw the deceased sitting in the wash-closet quite dead. She immediately gave the alarm, and Officers Wright, Brown, Cupples and others rushed into the room and discovered the body. The deceased was found sitting in a chair, with his face toward Wood-street, without coat or vest. His head was thrown back, and his arms hanging over the arms of the chair. His eyes were wide open and his lower jaw distended. On the breast of his shirt was a blood-stain, an inch or two in circumference, and on the floor, at the left side, was a pool of blood which had trickled down from the wound. A few inches from this was found a Smith & Wesson seven-shooter, with one barrel empty and the hammer drawn back, apparently in preparation for another discharge.

From all we can learn the cause can be directly traced to financial embarrassments. Mr. Mertz was unusually excited all day yesterday in consequence of the fluctuations in the money and stock market, in which he was operating extensively. Yesterday he proposed going to New-York on the noon train, to attend to urgent business. He missed that train, and was greatly excited in consequence. He then concluded to leave on the afternoon train, and during the interim, he in company with his wife transacted some private business in the city. When four o'clock came he was again too late, but he remarked that he would make as much time by taking the next train for the East. He then had a settlement with his bookkeeper, Mr. Schultze, and gave explicit directions concerning his business during his absence. He then started home, and informed Mr. Schultze that he would meet him at the office about 6½. He kept the appointment, and, after some conversation, he remarked to Mr. Schultze, "Now you know all," and bade him good-bye. Mr. Schultze noticed that his manner was changed, but attributing it to the excitement incident to the transactions during the day, paid no attention to it.

During the afternoon he arranged up little business transactions with several parties, secured a life insurance policy which he transferred to his wife some two months since, gave special directions concerning private matters, but all the time giving evidence of great mental excitement. The measures were evidently taken in full contemplation of the tragic act which terminated his life, although none of his friends entertained any apprehension of such a result.

The deceased had been married only a few months, and his domestic relations seem to have been of the most pleasant character. In searching over his papers this morning, a letter addressed to his wife was found, and in that he gives a somewhat detailed account of the causes which led him to take his own life. He alludes to his wife in most affectionate terms, but charges that his ruin was accomplished by friends who failed to keep their promises, and to meet the responsibilities coming due. He states that he was financially ruined, and that he preferred to take his own life rather than endure the excitements which would ensue. He had been engaged in the banking business in this city for a number of years, and was well known and highly esteemed. His death will cause deep sorrow among his friends and intimate acquaintances. He was about thirty-eight years of age.

POLITICAL.

MR. BOUTWELL IN BOSTON.

Address Yesterday at the Shoe and Leather Exchange—Distinguished Persons Present—The Secretary's Views—Indorsement of Senator Wilson.

Boston, Aug. 13.—Several hundred of the business men of Boston assembled at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, on Pearl-street, to hear an address from Hon. G. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury. Among the distinguished persons present were Gov. Claflin, Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, Senator Wilson, John B. Alley, and others. After a felicitous introduction by Wm. B. Spooner, President of the Shoe and Leather Exchange, Mr. Boutwell was warmly welcomed and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: Beyond the expression of my thanks for the opportunity and cordiality of this interview, little remains for me to say. You, gentlemen, represent a leading branch of manufacturers and trade, with only brief periods of depression. The interest with which you are connected has enjoyed great prosperity from the moment when it attained the magnitude of national interest. There is no reason why equal prosperity may not attend it in the future. In venturing further in response to your request, yet limiting myself to the proprieties of the occasion, I shall refer to three topics of general interest, and not, I trust, irrecoverably involved in party controversy. I speak first of the revival of American commerce. Simultaneously with the loss of about one-third of our tonnage during the war, there occurred a general use and approval of iron vessels for the transportation of passengers and merchandise on the ocean. If this change had occurred in time of peace American ship-builders could not have sustained themselves in competition with the builders of iron ships in England and Scotland. Iron vessels are taking the place of wooden ones; and in the construction of iron vessels the English builders had, and still have, a great advantage. The iron vessels of England are monopolizing the trade of the world, including the foreign trade of the United States. This monopoly must be broken down. The question is not local, but national in the largest sense. It concerns every producer of grain and every consumer of foreign merchandise. It concerns the laboring people, as the loss of our foreign commerce closes to them one important national industry upon the land and another upon the sea; and, above all, the extent of our commercial marine in the time of peace is a measure of naval power in the time of war. The reduction of the public debt by frequent and considerable payments, is, also, in my opinion, a topic of national concern. Too much attention, I fear, is given to the natural desire for present relief, and too little thought of the pernicious influence of a vast public debt upon the business of the people and the welfare of the country. It is true that the public debt, upon principles of justice, might be left to posterity for payment. The country we transmit to them is richer, wiser, freer, purer than the country we received from our predecessors. But it is not a question of individuals, nor even of generations. The nation is one, continuous, enduring, all-wise. Nations in periods of growth, and during eras of power, have assumed liabilities and burdens, which, for the time, might have been avoided. These acts are evidences of growth and greatness. When a merchant's paper is sold at less than par in ordinary times, he at once should seek to reduce the amount upon the market. This is practical wisdom for an individual and for a nation. The payments already made toward the national debt have advanced the national credit. These payments should be continued at the rate of at least $50,000,000 a year until the bonds of the United States are at par in coin, whether they bear interest at the rate of four or six per cent. This can be done, I think, after one year, even upon a reduced system of taxation, but the reduction of the coin interest account is now reduced to about $118,000,000 a year. It can be easily understood that the ability of the Government to resume and maintain specie payments is materially dependent upon the difference between coin receipts and coin payments of the Treasury. In this view and upon other considerations hardly less important, I say that the interest account should be reduced to one hundred millions of dollars a year. A reduction of the principal will accomplish this result in time; but a reduction of the rate of interest will accomplish it immediately. The third topic, then, of national consequence to which I shall advert is the refunding of a portion of the debt at a lower rate of interest. This is now possible only on the fact of the rapid reduction of the public debt, and the consequent and proportionate improvement of the public credit. It is not hazardous to say that a considerable reduction can thus be made in the interest account, and this without reference to the war in Europe. Our history is this: First, taxation and a surplus of revenue; second, payment upon the public debt; third, improvement of the public credit. What we now seek and expect is a reduction of the rate of interest on a part of the debt; and to the extent that this is accomplished the occasion for taxation is removed. In the presence of a public debt, a reduction of taxes is merely a transfer of a burden from ourselves to persons who, for the moment, have no will or voice in the matter. A reduction of the rate of interest, made possible only by a generous temporary system of taxation, is to the extent of the saving, the annihilation of occasion for taxation. The relief is not for the present time, and for this generation only, but for all times and for every generation. This is the recompense to a nation for its steady support of the public faith. We deprecate war, and adhere to a policy of peace. With a citizen soldiery—brave, capable and patriotic—we have no use for a large standing army. With our credit so established that we can command money without delay, and upon favorable terms, the nation is prepared for every exigency. But, gentlemen, I turn from these topics, and without much delay I will relieve you entirely. In the general prosperity of the country this city shares. None of us can be indifferent to its fortunes. Its growth is not marvelous, like that of many cities and villages of the West; but it is favorable and substantial. Boston is not the first city of the country in population, wealth and business. The indications are that you are straining to make Boston what it can and ought to be, and not what some other city is. This is practical and wise. Boston is a city of merchants, and this organization, as I understand, is composed of merchants chiefly. As a class, you are most sensitive to every adverse and to every favorable circumstance. The business of the country for the first six months of the year 1870 was about twenty per cent. greater than for the corresponding six months of 1869. Of this increase I hope you have your share, and that you will also share equally in the future growth and prosperity of the United States.

At the conclusion of Mr. Boutwell's address calls were made for Hon. Henry Wilson, who spoke a few moments complimenting Secretary Boutwell's management of the Treasury Department. He coincided with the remarks of Mr. Spooner on the skill with which the finances of the nation had been managed since the 4th of March, a year or two ago. In the space of seventeen months, a hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the public debt had been canceled, and the result had been the strengthening of our credit abroad in a remarkable degree. There were many prominent statesmen who had desired that the taxation of that period might have been continued for one year longer, and thus still further strengthened our credit. As it was, we could now extinguish from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 annually, and with that on hand he hoped the Secretary of the Treasury would still continue the admirable system of diminishing the debt which he had already pursued. There were those who had predicted that within a year or so after the close of the war, the country would go to pieces, but facts had controverted these predictions, and the country stood stronger than ever before the world. Something of this was due to the executive ability of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all of it to the readiness with which the country developed resources which no one supposed that she possessed.

When he had concluded, the President informed those present who desired to take the guest by the hand, would have an opportunity, and the meeting was informally dissolved.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wyoming Delegate—Congressional Matters in Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 12.—A telegram from Carter, Wyoming Territory, says Church Howe has the entire delegation in Sweetwater, Utah and Carbon Counties, which gives him one majority in convention. It is now a settled fact that he will receive the Republican nomination for Delegate in Congress.

Philadelphia, Aug. 13.—The Republican City Executive Committee, after examining the question of the Congressional nomination in the Second Pennsylvania District, have unanimously declared that Hon. Charles O'Neil is the regularly nominated candidate.

Chicago, Ill. July 13.—It is ascertained that Wm. Loughridge, the present Representative, has a majority of the delegates in the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa, and will therefore be renominated. His principal opponent was Ex-Gov. Stone.

The North Carolina Election—Rejoicings in Virginia Over the Conservative Victory.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 13.—One hundred guns were fired in the street, and many business and private places illuminated to-night in honor of the Conservative victory in North Carolina. A congratulatory meeting of citizens was held, at which Kader Biggs, a former resident of North Carolina, was chosen chairman. Speeches were made by Mayor Whitehead, Col. William Lamb, President of the Board of Trade, Col. L. D. Starke, Hon. Wm. H. Smith and Col. J. W. Hinton, formerly of North Carolina.

MAINE POLITICS.

Gov. Chamberlain as the Successor of Senator Morrill in the United States Senate—Large Meeting of His Friends at Portland.

A Portland dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser*, of yesterday, says that for some days past the friends of Gov. Chamberlain have been organizing for a grand demonstration in favor of Chamberlain as a candidate for United States Senator. A call was circulated and very numerously signed, the object, as expressed in the call, being "consultation and choice of committees to organize for the selection of delegates to represent in the Republican County Convention on the 17th inst., our preference for Joshua L. Chamberlain for the next United States Senator from Maine." The signers of the call are headed by George W. Woodman, and among the prominent names are J. B. Brown, William Senter, William C. How and numerous others who have in times past had considerable influence in political councils. The movement is bitterly condemned by such of the Republican Party as favor other candidates, and some Republicans who are really friends to Chamberlain protest against the programme as novel and as establishing a bad precedent politically. The contest is not exactly similar to the one between the young Democracy and old Democracy, but is simply an expression of opinion of such as are bent upon pushing the ex-Governor forward to other positions of trust and honor. There is no feeling against other candidates. The excitement has become so high that candidates for the county offices, especially those who aspire to the State Senate and House, are thoroughly examined, to determine whether they are "sound upon the goose" as regards the United States Senatorship so soon to be filled. The prospect is that Augusta will have quite as warm a time next Winter as it did Winter before last over the Hamlin and Morrill fight. At 8 o'clock, after music by the Portland band, the meeting was called to order by James M. Palmer. J. B. Brown was chosen President. He said that the nomination of candidates should be made by parties and not cliques. Geo. W. Woodman, the first signer of the call for the meeting, spoke next. As he understood the call, the meeting was merely for the purpose of expressing a preference for a Republican candidate for United States Senator. That preference was for Chamberlain, and he was not ashamed to admit it. Joseph Symonds, Esq., City Solicitor, was next called upon. He declared the meeting legitimate, and that the only hope of the Republican Party is in securing candidates of character and ability. Gov. Washburn had already pronounced him (Chamberlain) the ablest General from New-England. Mr. Symonds was loudly cheered. John O. Winship then addressed the meeting. He soundly abused the Democratic Party and extolled the Republican. The Chamberlain Democrats were somewhat demoralized. H. P. Crozier, of New-York City, the last speaker, advocated honesty in politics, and believed this movement honest from the very fact that it arose among the masses. He dwelt at considerable length upon the corruption in politics and the remedies for it. He believed such a movement as this would cure the evils. He advocated Chamberlain as an honest and able man. He was loudly cheered throughout. At the conclusion of Mr. Crozeir's remarks, dispatches to and from Gov. Chamberlain were read amid enthusiastic cheers. Resolutions favorable to Gov. Chamberlain were adopted, and a rallying committee of five in each ward was appointed.

Wanted to Remove a Pastor—How the Plot Succeeded—Asking a Man to Sign His Own Death Warrant.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 12th inst. says:

A meeting of the members of the Poplar-street Presbyterian Church was held last evening, in pursuance of a call signed by fourteen persons, "to take action regarding the best interests of the Church." The pastor, Rev. Jos. Chester, called the meeting to order, and on taking the chair stated that from motives of delicacy, he had invited his Co-Presbyter, Rev. F. W. Brauns, to moderate the meeting. Mr. B. Barr objected, and asked to have his protest entered against any one not a member of the Church taking the chair, and moved that Mr. Savill be chosen Chairman. Mr. John J. Henderson moved in amendment that Rev. Mr. Brauns be requested to moderate the meeting, and the same was adopted by a vote of 59 to 9. On motion of Mr. Lang Sheaf, Messrs. Neilson and Henderson were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Neilson declined to serve. The Chair having read the call for the meeting, called upon several who had signed the same, to state what the objects of the meeting were. Mr. Neilson, who was first called upon, said he was not prepared to state what the objects were. Mr. H. D. Olmstead also declined to make any explanation. Mr. Hasbrouck then offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Cincinnati, Aug. 11, 1870.

Whereas, While there is a feeling of due respect for the pastor, there still seems to exist in the minds of many of the members a belief that it would be for the best interest of both the Church and the minister, and for the glory of God, that a change should be made; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully request Rev. Joseph Chester to unite with us in asking the Presbytery of Cincinnati, at its next session, to dissolve the relationship now existing between us as pastor and people.

Messrs. Henderson, Sheaf, King, Rogers and others asked if any charges were made against the pastor, or if they had any reasons to give for offering these resolutions. Mr. Barr said there were no charges to be made here. No one had any charges to make.

After considerable debate, and the question being called, Mr. Barr moved that the vote be taken by ballot.

Mr. Henderson moved, as an amendment, that the vote be taken by standing and count, and the amendment was adopted, yeas 59, nays 7.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was lost by, yeas 17, nays 59.

Murder and Revenge—More Mysterious "Stones" in Onondaga County.

The Oswego *Press* of the 12th inst. gives the following particulars of a discovery recently made on the farm of a Mrs. Susan Coughnet, between the Counties of Oswego and Onondaga, N. Y.: "A few days ago, a boy employed on the premises was driving the cows up from the pasture toward nightfall, when he stubbed his toe against a stone sticking up from the ground, which nearly felled him. In a fit of boyish passion he seized the stone, tore it up, and was about to throw it away, when his attention was arrested by what appeared to be some letters cut into it. He resolved to take it home and did so. On washing and cleaning off the dirt the following inscription was revealed: '1652—E. H.—murdered.' It was rudely carved in Roman characters of the fashion used in printing fifty and more years ago, and though much worn, still was graven in about an eighth of an inch, and had the appearance of having been done many years ago. The stone is composed of soft material, resembling pumice stone, is of oblong shape, and about six inches long by three wide. It was found near a piece of swamp land, and about four rods from an old hemlock stump. The affair aroused the curiosity of the family, and next day search was made and a similar stone, a trifler smaller, and nearer the stump, was found partly imbedded in the ground, and on which was cut the words, 'Adew, revenge is sweet.' Mystery then grew to wonder, and a more thorough search was made, and the ground was partly dug over, and a few days thereafter a slab of harder and darker-colored stone, twenty inches long, eight inches across in the widest part, and four and a half inches thick, was found close to the stump, and firmly clasped by the roots which had shaped themselves to it. The stump, which was nearly three feet in diameter, was cut away, the roots torn up, and the stone removed. On the face of it was the date, '1652,' and the following words: 'Justice as God Liveth.' On the reverse: 'O murdered, butchered brother. Rest.' The news of these discoveries spread through that and adjoining neighborhoods, and many persons are visiting the place—sometimes as many as sixty or seventy a day. The impression throughout the neighborhood is that a murder was committed there by the Indians at the time indicated by the date on the stones."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LOVE.

Oh Love! how welcome is the beauteous light
Thou sheddest o'er our rough and dreary path!
When desolating tempests pour their wrath,
Thy cheering radience lightens up our night.

How dear the kindly charities of home—
The tender nurslings of these hearts of ours;
Affection's fairest-blooming, choicest flowers,
Alas, that withering blight to them may come!

For what would life be had we none to clasp
Unto our yearning bosom—none to bless—
No blushing cheek, telling of fond caress,
The yielding hand locked in our fervent grasp?

Oh, blessings on the eyes that shine for us,
Hoarding in their blue depths a sunny smile,
Our weary hearts of sad care to beguile,
And all their wild tumultuous sorrows hush!

DOLLIE AND THE TWO SMITHS.

My father was an Irishman, and a writer of articles for magazines. I have never written in a magazine or anything else myself. My mother I don't remember. She died shortly after my birth. One of my earliest arithmetical efforts consisted in the discovery that I had nine brothers and sisters, concerning whom, as they are all alive and some of them Fenians, I desire to speak only in complimentary terms.

I believe publishers did not pay so liberally in those days as I have reason to hope they do now, or possibly my father may have acquired dissolute habits through his contact with literary men; but from some cause or other I was so slenderly provided with food, clothing and education, and my home was so inconveniently crowded and uncomfortable, that I left it at the age of fifteen, with an outfit consisting of one extra shirt, one ditto pair of socks, a comb, and thirteen and sixpence that I borrowed, without alluding to it at the time, from my eldest sister, who was keeping house and acted as treasurer generally, and whose balance in hand consisted of that amount. I have since paid it her back, with interest at seven per cent. As, however, my present purpose in writing is not to dwell upon the varied and striking incidents in my own fortunes through life, so much as to portray certain scenes into which its destiny has led me, I will skip over the first twenty years after leaving home, and land myself in a neat white clapboarded house, with green venetians, and a verandah half round it, situated on a wooded hillside, and commanding a lovely view of a secluded lake about ten miles long and three wide, on the shores of which a few scattered clearings indicated that we are across the Atlantic, and in a part of the country not yet very thickly settled. Nevertheless, we are in one of the Eastern States of America, at no very great distance from a city of 50,000 inhabitants, and can hear the shriek of the engine as the cars stop at the little village at the head of the lake. As to whether that lovely creature with fair hair and blue eyes, and hands so small and white that it is a marvel how she can do so much house-work and preserve them as she does, and a pleasure to look forward to eating the bread they are now kneading—I say, as to whether this young lady is my wife, or the "chattel," to take the legal English view of her, of that handsome, broad-shouldered man unyoking a team at the door of the barn, is a matter in which we three alone are concerned. It does not signify, either, who the farm or the two little chubby children belong to; the point to which I wish to call my readers' attention is this. Here I am, an Irishman by descent, an Englishman by birth, a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and of the world by an extended knowledge of it. I confess to only one inveterate prejudice, acquired doubtless from a long residence among pure and simple Asiatics, and this is an intense abomination of, and contempt for, all society calling itself civilized, and especially for that mongrel race of money-grubbers, whether they are located on one side of the Atlantic or the other, which calls itself Anglo-Saxon, and which, to an inordinate conceit, adds an almost inspired faculty for "peddling." If, therefore, the extremely sensitive feelings of my American readers are hurt by this record of my experiences of village life in their country, I only request them to wait until I publish a few observations upon which I am engaged in regard to the commercial morality of London, as compared with that of New-York, when they will have an opportunity of judging for themselves of my extreme impartiality, and of venting their spleen against England, by republishing my very original and uncomplimentary criticisms on that country, and pocketing the entire proceeds of the labor of my brains.

The name of my broad-shouldered companion and fellow-labourer, is Orange Z. Smith. As there are two other Orange Smiths in the neighborhood, we have to be very particular about the Z, pronounced zee, and not zed, in America, and so taught throughout the schools and colleges of the country. In the case of Orange, it does not stand for the first letter of any name, but is simply a distinctive middle initial; hence it follows that he is popularly known as Orange Zee. When our first little cherub was born, we called him Zuyder Zee, out of compliment to a Dutch ancestor on his mother's side. I may here remark that my name is also Smith. I dropped my Celtic patronymic and appropriated the English one upon the occasion of my taking the thirteen-and-six-pence from my sister above mentioned. The name of Zuyder Zee's mother is Mary, but she is called "Dollie." All the pet diminutives of female names in the States end in *ie*, and not in *y* as in England, perhaps because there is a more refined flavor about *ie* than about *y;* and all Dollie's correspondents address their letters to her, not by the Christian name of her husband, or even by her own Christian name, but tenderly and affectionately as "Mrs. Dolly Van Snook Smith," thus as it were inviting the affectionate sympathy and interest of the clerks in the post-office. So when I was so unfortunate the other day as to upset her out of the buggy and she broke her leg, the editor of the Van Snookville *Democrat* touchingly alluded to "the limb of Mrs. Dollie Smith, one of the most beautiful and highly respected residents of this township." Dollie's grandfather, Van Snook, had been the first settler here, and the town was called after him.

It is not necessary to say how Orange Zee and I first became acquaintances and then friends, and then decided "to go to farming" together, and were attracted to this pretty hillside, and to the immediate neighborhood of the farm where Dollie was living with her parents. I had to trust to Orange Zee's farming experience in everything. My ignorance was so great that he never ceased wondering where I had been "raised."

After Orange Zee and I had seen Dollie, and found that the adjoining farm was for sale, we determined to buy it; and we accordingly went to Dollie's uncle, to whom it belonged, and told him that the fences were all out of repair and the house was falling to pieces, and the meadows were all "run out," and that it was a miserable old place "any way," and not worth taking at a gift. Dollie's uncle saw at once from this that we were dying to get hold of the place, and as he was equally anxious to sell, he said that he had now given up all idea of selling, and intended to "hang" on to it. Orange Zee told me afterward that the great art of buying and selling was to appear as if you did not want to buy or sell, and always to seem to hang back. So we hung back. As we were boarding with Dollie's parents, I found "hanging back" quite a pleasant occupation. At last, one day Dollie's uncle came and said that he had been offered $75 an acre for his farm, and that if we wanted it we had better speak, as he was going to let it go at that. To my surprise Orange Zee said he had just offered $50 an acre for a better farm on the other side of the lake, and expected to get a decided answer from the proprietor to-morrow. I felt quite angry with Orange Zee when I heard this, as I hated the looks of the other side of the lake; and when Dollie's uncle went away, I told him he might go there if he liked by himself, but that I should continue to "hang back." He laughed at my innocence, and assured me that what he had told Dollie's uncle was only as big a lie as what Dollie's uncle had told him, and "how else could we expect ever to get hold of the farm?" So then, of course, I said that it was all right, and we went on "hanging back." Finally, we had a talk with Dollie's father on the subject; and he said that if we would give him a hundred dollars down, and a note at hand at six months for a hundred more in case he succeeded, he would get the farm from his brother at fifty dollars the acre; but in that case we must leave the place for the present and seem to have given up all idea of settling here. Orange Zee told me afterward that the old man (we always called Dollie's father "the old man") had held a mortgage over his brother, and by threats of foreclosure forced him to sell. The old man was highly respected and looked up to for many miles round, as being the best horse-doctor and the "smartest" man at a trade generally to be found in that part of the country. He was also an elder of the Baptist Church, and exercised a most powerful gift on the occasion of "revivals" and "protracted meetings." When he found out how matters stood between Dollie, Orange Zee, and myself, he got nearly all our money out of us by secret promises of Dollie—first to one, and then to the other; and nothing but the accident of Dollie herself taking a decided stand of her own, prevented our being turned out of the house Dollieless and penniless. The whole details of this financially romantic transaction were afterward reported in the Van Snookville *Democrat;* and the old man received a sort of ovation for some time afterward whenever he entered a store in the village, in compliment to his skill in having thus turned the charms of his Dollie to such good pecuniary account.

This did not prevent our having a wedding, which was the occasion of great rejoicing among all the members of the church to which Dollie belonged, and which bore grateful testimony to her popularity among the farmers' daughters in the neighborhood, who flocked to her marriage, in very elaborate Parisian toilets, in buggies and spring wagons, and accompanied by "beaus," the honesty of whose intentions it was refreshing, to one accustomed to less primitive conditions, to contemplate. If I decline for reasons which may hereafter appear, to say whether Dollie was married to Orange Zee or myself on this auspicious occasion, it is not because either Dollie or her husband have ever since done anything to be ashamed of. Of the purity and simple innocence of our ménage there has never been a question. Nor did the fact that one of us had failed to realize his aspirations in respect of this estimable young lady, embitter our home relations. The skeptics in virtue on the other side of the Atlantic may sneer, but I am proud to say that no cloud of jealousy ever disturbed the serenity of our domestic horizon. Nor was the disappointed Smith ever for one instant false to the pure and innocent sentiment of fraternal affection which bound him to the other two. Indeed I may say that we were (and I trust still are) all three very justly considered models of propriety by the highly moral community of the village.

The said village consists of a single street, with three churches and a schoolhouse, all facing each other, in a little square in the middle, with pugnacious-looking steeples and a hostile cock to the gables, as though they were all longing to fly at each other. There are three dry-goods stores, and a hardware-store, and a drug-store, and a blacksmith's shop, and a billiard-saloon, and two taverns, besides grist-mills, saw-mills, carpenters' shops, &c. The population is a genial, good-natured race enough. Everybody is familiarly known by his or her abbreviated Christian name; and the most minute details of the daily life of every family, and every obscure member of it, are accurately known and carefully discussed at post-time in the store that keeps the Post-office, and which serves as a club and resort for idlers generally throughout the day. For although the inhabitants of Van Snookville are a tolerably industrious and prosperous community, they manage to spend a large share of their time in gossip, and find in the every-varying excitements of politics and religion abundant occasion for quarrel and intrigue. To one not familiar with their habits, their severe language and the harsh judgments they entertain of each other might be supposed to lead to irreconcilable feuds. But this is rarely the case, for the simple reason that an irreconcilable feud is a very unprofitable investment of time and temper; and men seldom hate each other so much as to interfere with their prospects of being able to cheat one another.

Orange Zee said that, until we could increase our capital, our best chance of becoming respected in the village would be to join the Methodist Church, and get the better of the old man "on a trade." He has, therefore, already become a "class leader;" and in consequence of certain secret information regarding her father, conveyed to us by Dollie, we see a way by which we shall be enabled to obtain possession of a good deal of the old man's property, without rendering ourselves liable to imprisonment. We are indebted for the idea to Swomp, the pettifogging lawyer, who is the old man's rival in politics and in piety, and who is to obtain a percentage on the whole amount resulting from the transaction. After we had obtained possession of the farm and of Dollie, we found that it would be necessary to improve our living accommodation; and instead of building we determined to buy a ready-made house which was for sale half-a mile distant, and move it to our own land—a proceeding which involved a great deal of the process known as "dickering."

To dicker successfully, one must have a great aptitude for chewing straws and whittling. The great art is to force your opponent to be the first to put a value on the article to be bought or sold. You choose a morning when you are not busy, for it is ruinous to let any indication of anxiety or haste appear. You walk slowly with your opponent to a fence-rail, and both sit leisurely across it and chew straws thoughtfully. I say opponent, because, in one sense, every man is your natural enemy—all the members of the community, whether they are engaged in agriculture, commerce or politics, being trained from their earliest infancy to prey upon each other's pockets. You find yourself engaged in a gigantic game of grab, (which means getting all you can, and giving as little as possible in return,) and the weakest goes to the wall. Some win the game as bullies, others as sneaks; but you have very little chance unless you are either the one or the other. Moreover, it is important to remember that if you do not treat every man with whom you have any dealings upon the assumption that he is both a liar and a rogue, he considers you a fool; nor is there the least danger of his feelings being wounded by your openly doubting and requiring proof of his most solemn asseverations. This entire absence on your part of any gentlemanlike feeling excites his respect for your "smartness," and leads him to doubt equally every statement made by you in return as the highest compliment he can pay you.

I remember my first attempt at a trade was made in Dollie's presence, and what I imagined were feelings of delicacy she called weakness, and my sense of honor she said was *non* sense,—a fossil sentiment which had its origin in ages fitly called "dark," when idiots in armor devoted themselves to the protection of weak-minded women, when they might have been making money, and sacrificed their material progress to an abstraction called Chivalry. I explained to Dollie that among the Anglo-Saxons on the other side of the Atlantic it was only considered honorable to tell lies when they were necessary to screen the woman you had betrayed; and that, according to modern ideas of chivalry, it was not considered important that you should respect the virtue of your friend's wife, if you religiously paid him your gambling debts. Nor could I get this obtuse Dollie to admit that the unscrupulous pursuit of dollars by men of business in the New World was a more degrading occupation than the unlicensed pursuit of women by men of pleasure in the Old.

Orange Zee, who has an immense physique, trusts a good deal to his overbearing voice and manner in a trade, and it was amusing to hear him endeavor, by sheer force of will, to extort from little Deacon Brown a price for his house, and to see the little deacon wriggle, and writhe, and protest that he had not the faintest idea how much it might be worth, that he had never sold a house in his life before, and that unless Orange Zee would make him an offer, he felt quite powerless and paralyzed. At least two hours elapsed before either of them would name a figure. I think it was Orange Zee who, in spite of his browbeating was forced to name a sum, which so wounded the deacon's feelings that he quietly rose and walked off without vouchsafing a word in reply, leaving our big Orange Zee ignominiously chewing his straw. In this game the little deacon made the first score. It was protracted over many days with varying fortunes, and might finally be considered drawn, as I do not think we paid either too much or too little for the house.

The next thing was to dicker with the "house-mover" to transfer our new residence bodily on to our farm, which he did for $100, with the assistance of an old broken-winded horse, a man, and a boy.

The most expensive operation was the purchase of stock. Twenty-five cows, at from sixty to eighty dollars a piece, made a considerable inroad into what the old man had left of our capital. Orange Zee and I work our whole farm of 100 acres without any help. We have a team for which we paid $300, and a lumber wagon, and a mowing machine, with plows, harrows and other farm implements. Dollie has a German "help," called "Lizer," who is not considered worth more than her board until she can speak English. We are consoled for her stupidity by her cheapness. She and Dollie milk all the cows, make all the butter, wash all the clothes, bake all the bread, cook all the food, and mend and make a great part of our clothing, to say nothing of looking after the children and the house generally.

We have a parlor with some ornaments made with dried "fall" leaves, and some cheap china shepherds and shepherdesses, and a picture worked by Dollie's mamma in worsted-work. This room is kept carefully closed, and its finery covered up, excepting on the monthly occasions when Orange Zee, in his capacity of class-leader, has a prayer-meeting in it. We live in the kitchen, out of which open two bedrooms, a buttery, a wood-shed, an attic staircase, and a cellar staircase, so that the walls may be said to be almost composed of doors. Lizer shares the attic with dried apples and empty trunks.

The cooking is all done at a stove, not an open fire-place, a thing never to be seen in an American farm-house. The staple articles of diet are pork and beans and apple-sauce; besides which, Dollie is an excellent hand at corn-bread and griddle-cakes. We get up at five, and Orange Zee and I go out and do "the chores"—in other words, attend to the stock, draw water, and make Dollie's fire, chop wood, &c. At six we breakfast, and at midday we dine, and at six we have supper and do our "chores" again. The quantity of things Dollie does by machinery is surprising. She washes with a machine, and she dries with a machine, and she sews with a machine, and can knit a pair of stockings in half an hour with a machine, and makes butter with a machine, and pares apples with a machine; and she "cans" tomatoes and sweet corn, and preserves blackberries, and saves wood-ashes, and makes soap with "lye" (which is water that has soaked through them,) and is a perfect repository of domestic receipts; and turns out on Sunday to go to meeting with a big "chignon," which she calls a "waterfall," and a long train, as neatly *chaussée* and *gantée* as if she lived on the Boulevards instead of on Beaver Lake. How she manages to effect these sudden and entire transformations is only one of the mysteries which attach to Dollie, and are a source of perpetual wonder and admiration to Orange Zee and myself. Then she takes in *The Revolution*, and seems to me to have more advanced opinions on "Woman's Rights" than SUSAN B. ANTHONY herself; and she reads *The Radical* regularly, and watches the new development of the religious idea of Boston with such keen relish that I sometimes suspect she is a secret contributor. I verily believe she is corresponding with those two strong-minded opponents of stringent ceremonial observances, OLIVE LOGAN and ELEANOR KIRKE, on the marriage question; but she does not at present admit either Orange Zee or myself into her reasons for always going to the Post-office herself for her letters. We have perfect confidence in her, and are waiting without alarm for the results. So long as she is the most efficient housewife in the county we have no right to complain; and I believe that it is when she is on her knees scrubbing the floor that her most brilliant inspirations come to her, and suggest those abstruse problems of theology with which she occasionally plies Elder Fisher, much to that poor orthodox minister's embarrassment. Notwithstanding all which, there is not a Sunday-school teacher in the district (pronounced deestrict,) more universally respected and beloved; and no "sewing bees" are so popular as those which our little Mrs. Dollie gives alternately with Orange Zee's prayer-meetings in the front parlor. Upon these occasions the neighboring farmers' wives flock to the manufacture of our "pants" and petticoats, and discuss the latest inventions in sewing-machines and theology over an abundant supply of tea.

Meantime, like Dollie, we do as much farm work as we can by machinery, too. We have a sowing-machine and a mowing-machine and a reaping-machine. In the hot haying time we mow before breakfast, and rake and cure our hay with horse-rakes and tedders, and load it by a patent process on to our wagon, and get our bright "Timothy" into our barn with another patent thing like a harpoon, the same afternoon. Think of that, you poor befogged farmers of the old country! The amount of hay that we two can cut, cure and mow away in one day is so great that I shall not mention it, lest you should imagine that I had been born as well as naturalized in America. We never stack it outside, and have a hay-press of our own, which we work, as we do most things, by horse-power, and press for our neighbors as well. We have a horse-power threshing-machine also, with which we thresh our neighbors' grain at from four to eight cents a bushel, and make a good thing of it; and by killing all our calves two days after they are born, and sending all our milk to the cheese-factory, we are able to contribute to the large cargoes of cheeses which annually cross the Atlantic for consumption in the British Isles. What old fogies you British farmers are not to kill your calves, and so save the milk!

Besides our agricultural operations, we are called upon as good citizens to devote some of our attention to politics. The election of the town officers every year is an occasion of great excitement and intrigue. It is here that the youthful American mind acquires the rudiments of that exalted statesmanship which finds its full fruition in the adroit achievement of great State or national financial frauds. A "State" in America is divided into counties and towns; the towns are in fact rural districts, each one large enough for half-a-dozen ordinary English country parishes; in each town there may be one or more villages or hamlets, though the villages properly so-called, require charters of incorporation giving them municipal officers and independent local government. Where there is no such village incorporation, the town chooses annually its own officers; these consist of town Supervisor, Road Commissioner, Sheriff, Constables, &c. Politics may thus be said to be brought into the minutest details of every man's daily life.

For instance, Orange Zee, vowing vengeance against the old man, Dollie's father, and being also animated by the desire to attain the first round of the ladder by which he might possibly ultimately climb to the Presidential chair at Washington, determined to put himself forward as the Republican candidate for the exalted office of Town Constable, in pursuance of which design Orange Zee donned his go-to-meeting coat, and, after consulting Swomp, who was going himself to run for Supervisor on the Republican ticket, drove to several of the leading Republican farmers, and announced to them that he had been so urgently pressed by his friends to have his name put upon the ticket as constable, that he had reluctantly consented, and that he would consider it a favor if they would support him. Meantime Swomp having held a private caucus of his friends at one of the "stores" in the village, decided upon the list of officers which they would offer to the Republican party in opposition to the list headed by the old man, who comes forward as Republican candidate in opposition to Swomp. A few days after, all the Republicans in the town rally to the Republican tavern, where Swomp's supporters hand each arrival a ticket containing his own name at the top, and Orange Zee's name at the bottom; and the old man's supporters hand each arrival a list with his name at the top; on receiving which the voters plunge into an inner room reeking with humanity, smoke and profanity, where all the respective candidates and their supporters are struggling round a table, at which are seated the scrutineers; and after a day of confusion and excitement, Swomp's supporters announce triumphantly that they have carried their ticket, and Orange Zee returns to our longing arms, covered with dust and glory, and smelling of whisky.

But this is only a preliminary stage. The Democrats go through the same form a few days afterward, and then both political parties having thus decided on their tickets, try issues with each other. It is only to be expected that a number of the old man's supporters, disgusted with their defeat, vote Democratic; but then a number of Democrats, on the same ground, vote Republican—so the one set of malcontents about balance the other. Still the issue is as uncertain as it is in England, because a vote in America is worth as much money as it is in England, though it is only for the State, or United States Legislatures that they are worth paying for in money; in their local elections the consideration is various, and may be illustrated by Orange Zee's own proceedings. He having a marvelous faculty for diving into the private affairs of his fellow-townsmen, went to some who had large amounts owing to them, and promised if they would vote for him, to collect their debts in his capacity of constable, and charge them nothing for it; and he went to others who he knew were overwhelmed with debts, and promised that if they would vote for him he would always give them warning before he came to distrain, so as to enable them to convey their goods away in time; in fact Orange Zee managed so to impress people with the extent of the powers which he could wield to benefit those who voted for him, and to injure his opponents, that many who voted Democratic scored out the constables nominated on their own ticket, and substituted Orange Zee's name. Thus it happened that although the Democratic ticket was finally elected, and Swomp and the old man both defeated, Orange Zee came in triumphantly at the tail of the Democrats; thus in these early days proving political capacity of a very high order, and inspiring both Dollie and me with great expectations for the future. I did not then know that Orange Zee had begun life as a boot-black in the lobby at Albany, and thus at a tender age had imbibed, as it were, through the soles of eminent politicans, those first principles which he was turning to such excellent account.

Where life is one gigantic system of barter, one of the earliest lessons to be learnt is, how much one's social position, political influence, professional knowledge and religious standing are severally worth "on a trade." Take the case of Gouge, who was elected Democratic town supervisor against Swomp and the old man. Gouge was a director of the Van Snookville and Boghole Branch Railway. The V. S. and B. B. R. is Democratic; no Republican conductors, porters and breaksmen need apply. At the State elections the V. S. and B. B. R. vote Democratic to a man; and the nomination of the Democratic candidate for our Congessional district may practically be said to rest with the President and Board of the V. S. and B. B. R. Gouge had been first a porter, then a conductor, and finally had run a wild-cat on said railway with such success that he was promoted to station-master. To run a wild-cat for any length of time on a single line without an accident requires both skill and daring. A wild-cat is a sort of extra goods train that has no stated time for running, but dodges from one station to another between the regular trains whenever the line happens to be vacant and the engineer thinks he can reach the next station before any train leaves it, and go fast enough not to be overtaken by the lightning express behind him. Metaphorically, Gouge had run a wild-cat all his life; he had a wonderful faculty of dodging past people on his upward career. He knew so well the value of his position as station-master, that, though his salary was only a thousand dollars a year, he managed by dexterous trading to exchange the information, opportunities and power which his position gave him, for over $20,000 in two years. Gouge it was who saw how much money was to be made by a hotel at the depot; and he sent for his brother, who was a hotel-keeper, and promised to secure the privilege of the hotel to him, on condition that he should receive a share of the profits; and so he introduced Gouge junior to the President, who saw no objection to the scheme, provided he had another share in the profits. So the President and the two Gouges share the profits of the hotel between them. In the same way he secured a valuable railway contract for the leading Democrat in Van Snookville, upon the understanding that he should command the whole vote whenever he required it, a few refractory Democrats being "squared" with small shares in the contract, and the whole helping to swell the political influence of the President of the V. S. and B. B. R., who received besides a large pecuniary share in the profits of the contract. And so Gouge quietly slipped with his $20,000 from being station-master into the proprietorship of the Van Snookville *Democrat*, which paper he worked so successfully for the interest of the railway and the Democratic Party in general, and himself in particular, that when the Van Snookville National Bank was started, the voice of public opinion unanimously pointed to Gouge as President; and Gouge finding himself, to use his own words, "reluctantly forced into this position of responsibility and prominence by his appreciative fellow-townsmen," (who are by this time so completely cowed by him that they are afraid to call their souls their own,) runs that flourishing institution, the First National Bank of Van Snookville, as he did the wild-cat, entirely for his own benefit. Is there any wonder, therefore, that, though the majority of the population of Van Snookville is Republican, by some mysterious dispensation the vote of the town is always largely Democratic? for could not Gouge, who is President of the First National Bank, Director of the V. S. and B. B. R., Town Supervisor, proprietor of the Van Snookville *Democrat*, part proprietor of the Van Snookville Railway Hotel, and joint-owner with his son, who "runs it," of the principal store in the village, with one half of the population in debt to his bank, and the other half dependent in some form or other on the V. S. and B. B. R., —could not Gouge, I say, bring such terrific pressure to bear upon any luckless individual who ventured to thwart his sovereign will, that life in Van Snookville would be a burden to him? If Gouge wants to force a public road across a man's field, all he has to do is to tell the judge, who owe's his election to Gouge's influence, that he had better appoint assessors, prepared to "lay" the road thus, and do his (Gouge's) will, or he need never more hope to dispense justice in that neighborhood. Gouge's life seems bent on the invention of political and social screws, and instruments of moral torture; and as all the functionaries are elected and he practically controls the elections, he manages to work the electors and the elected against each other with such adroitness, that the power he wields may be said to be absolute.

Providentially Gouge drinks! Van Snookville, as ungrateful as her rival, Paris, to the man to whom she owes, if not her beauty, at least her prosperity—Van Snookville, less bold than her "irreconcilable" sister, is afraid to vote "no" against her oppressor, but finds a grateful solace in the consolatory reflection that he drinks. For a week at a time whisky renders Gouge unable to rule over us. Then Swomp, who is perpetual arch-grand knight of the Good Templars, rallies his sons of temperance, and the leading church-members enter into deep mysterious conclave as to the best means of ridding themselves from the hated yoke of Gouge. The old man and Swomp sink their religious and trading animosities to combine against the common enemy; and a holy alliance is formed between the Methodists and Baptists, which results in the announcement that Splurge, the great revivalist preacher, will shortly arrive, to quicken the slumbering consciences of the Van Snookvilleites; and the junior members of the community, of both sects and sexes, look forward with some little flutter of excitement to the prospect of a "protracted meeting," and unlimited opportunities of flirtation. It is hoped that by a tremendous effort of religion and morality Gouge may be crushed. I did not take any part in the revival myself, because Dollie did not approve of it, and she only allowed Orange Zee to go because he said he ought to be there in his capacity of town constable; but his real object was to act as spy upon Swomp and the old man, and report their machinations against Gouge, to that accomplished operator and boon-companion. Orange Zee, you see, did not believe that the great Gouge could be crushed, even by a Splurge, although that distinguished divine likened him to a roaring lion seeking whom he could devour, and called upon his hearers to "flee from him and his contracts, and his newspapers, and his hotel, and his store, and all his works."

During the fortnight that the protracted meeting lasted, all farming operations were suspended. It took place at a season of the year when work was not pressing, and day after day wagon-loads of old and young of both sexes, in their best costume, drove up alternately to the Methodist and Baptist churches; and the voice of Splurge might be heard for some distance down the village street exhorting his hearers to come forward to "the mourners' bench." Here those who had been most powerfully acted upon made their confession, and their profession, and from that time forward they were said to have "got" or "experienced religion." The exact number of persons who "got religion" during this visit of Splurge's was afterward published among those interesting heart-statistics, if I may be allowed the phrase, which are to be found in those spare columns which the religious journals do not devote to abusing each other. It is quite an interesting study to turn over a file of these, and add up the total of broken and contrite hearts that have resulted during the year from the labors of the various Splurges all over the country, and to read how bitter these rival Splurges sometimes get with one another, and how jealous of each other's special gifts, and how furious are the feuds which arise from the difficulty of sharing the spoil. Even now the war which resulted from the Van Snookville revival is still raging, for Swomp declared that the old man had persuaded a number of those who intended to "experience" Methodist religion, to join the Baptist Church; whereas it had been clearly understood, before Splurge's arrival, that all the broken hearts he made were to be divided equally between the two denominations; but the fact is, on a trade, whether it be in human consciences or anything else, the old man is always more than a match for Swomp.

The practical inconvenience of this revival was, that its influence was not confined to quickening the consciences only of those who benefited by it; they seemed to get quicker all over. One young man, before he got religion, with whom I was dickering for a horse, positively assured me he had paid $200 for it, and could not sell it to me for less. Our trade was interrupted by Splurge for a fortnight, and at the end of it he had undergone the quickening process, and swore as positively he had paid $245 for the animal.

This is only one illustration. I did not know of a single instance of greater honesty in trade after the revival than before it. If even Splurge cannot venture to recommend people when they are asked for their coats to give their cloaks also, without extinguishing himself and his popularity as an imparter of the Christian religion for ever, let him, at least, suggest that when a man asks for your coat, you should not turn upon him and strip him naked as an evidence of Christian "smartness."

Orange Zee did not get religion, but he got a good deal of useful information, by the dexterous management of which he hopes to increase his social and political influence, and thus rise to higher spheres of usefulness.

I do not mean to divulge what these are—in fact, I am at this moment interrupted by a piece of intelligence which for a time will disturb our domestic arrangements, and which involves to no small degree the future happiness both of Orange Zee and myself. I have before alluded to the remarkably philosophical and speculative character of Dollie's mind, and that we have both been conscious that her advanced habits of thought were not unlikely to produce a strong influence upon us. She has just imparted to us the important discovery that she has married the wrong Smith. I need not say that we saw it both in the same light instantly. Why it never flashed upon us before during the last five years it is useless to attempt to inquire. It was the real solution of a great domestic problem, which, like Columbus' egg, we had missed from its extreme simplicity.

As the laws of divorce in the State in which we are now residing interfere in the most absurd and arbitrary manner with the private matrimonial arrangements of its citizens, we have determined at once to proceed to the more enlightened State of Indiana, and have telegraphed to have the preliminary measures taken; this will enable us to start to-morrow. Dollie, who has made herself acquainted with the whole course of proceedings, assures us that in that State the ceremony of divorce by mutual consent will not occupy above half an hour, and she then wishes to proceed to New-York to have the marriage ceremony performed by at least two leading liberal divines. She is strongly inclined in favor of Mr. WARD BEECHER and Mr. FROTHINGHAM. She says she does not care so much about the mere ceremony, but she wishes to commit those influential men to a great principle. Orange Zee asked her stupidly whether she thought it likely she would ever change back again. Dollie, of course, told him to mind his own business. Orange Zee said he thought it was his business; but his mind is so little able to rise above the ordinary interests of every-day life, that we never attend to what he says on these more profound questions. Whether I am the Smith from whom Dollie is going to be divorced, or the Smith to whom she is going to be married, is not a matter of the smallest interest to my readers. I may tell them what happens to us in Indiana and New-York, or I may not, on some future occasion; but I can't know till it is over whether it will be worth telling. Meantime, of this the public may rest assured, that Orange Zee, Dollie and I all have the strongest possible affection, esteem and admiration for each other, and are all profoundly indifferent to anything the world may think of us.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

INVISIBLE BELLS.—There are some curious legends about subterranean bells, invisible bells supposed to be ringing by some mysterious agency under-ground. In a certain parish in Nottinghamshire, a church is said to have been swallowed up by an earthquake in the days long long ago; and those veritable bells, some of the rustics declare, can be heard ringing at Christmas. Something similar is claimed for a Westmoreland parish—provided the ear be placed near the ground on a Sunday. In Lancashire there is another instance, in which the invisible bells choose Christmas Eve as their time for playing. Still more of these curious old beliefs relate to invisible bells ringing under water. Once upon a time, a ship was bringing some church bells to the coast of Cornwall; the ships were wrecked and all hands lost; and there are the bells to be heard in the bay, lifting up their mournful sounds from the sea whenever a storm was coming on. A somewhat similar story is told at St. Ouen's in France; where the fishermen refuse to go to sea if, on putting the ear down near the level of the water, they hear the invisible bells; the sound denotes bad weather impending. What it is that they really do hear, possibly a scientific man might help them to determine; seeing that there are many peculiar sounds produced by the wind in certain states of the weather which a credulous person might believe to be bell-sounds. Many persons, in danger of drowning, have believed that they heard the sound of bells while they were under water. There was a Danish sailor, some years ago, who, after being immersed some time, and then rescued from imminent peril, declared that he heard the bells of Copenhagen just before he lost consciousness. In another case, an Englishman, in a somewhat similar predicament, declared that he heard sounds as if "all the bells of Heaven were ringing him into Paradise;" although there was only one church-bell within half a dozen miles, and that one cracked.—*All the Year Round.*

THE POETRY AND PROSE OF THE BALL.—Look at that form of popular entertainment among the higher classes, which is called a ball, a dance, or a hop, just as the taste and fancy of the describer may suggest. Ask the maidenhood of Great Britain, and they all with one accord, from the blushing *ingénue* just free from the backboard, to the by no means youthful, yet in every way hopeful maiden of many seasons. They will all agree in saying that a ball is the most complete realization of earthly happiness. It is the embodiment of Elysium in the eyes of those who are "tall and handsome and twenty-two, with nothing whatever on earth to do but to dine, and to dance, and to bill and to coo." And therewith the impassive British swell will agree, provided that the music be good, the floor easy, and partners abundant. Paterfamilias, good easy man, whose dancing days are over, will concede that it is pleasant to see the young ones enjoy themselves. Materfamilias will think, if she confesses not, that of all the happy hunting grounds, whereon the bait of bright eye and winning smile may be most successfully employed, and the prey be judiciously hooked, a ball-room is the most promising; for, as reason the wary campaigners, although croquet has its merits, there is too much attention required to the game. The dangers of picnics counterbalance their usefulness. Singing duets together may in some cases pay, but is open to the same objection as croquet. But for flirtation, with a meaning, the palm must be conceded to the dimly-lighted conservatory or the handy terrace, where half-heard music, and the sensuous breath of flowers, and the ground swell of passion after the dance, all seduce the unwary into putting that question which is easy enough to ask, but exceeding difficult to recall. But ask your philosopher or your jaded worldling what a ball is, and he will answer to this effect: That it is a company of people who have probably never met before in their lives, and certainly care not if they never meet again, crowded together into a room too small for half the number, where the heat is tropical, and the atmosphere laden with dust enough to drive Prof. TYNDALL out of his senses; that this company has met together at the hour when sensible people go to bed, to dance till sensible people are on the point of getting up; that during this dance the performers look as though they were in attendance at a funeral; that having heated themselves with the exercise, they at once proceed to catch violent colds, and lay the seeds of future consumption in draughty doorways or at open windows; that at the very time the digestion requires rest, an unnatural and unnecessary meal is taken, called in hideous mockery supper; and that at last when the daylight will be no longer excluded, like sheeted spectres gray and wan, the once blooming beauties shiver into their carriages, and their stalwart partners hasten to brandy and soda and cigars, and much derisive talk over their conquests. And the next morning little Miss Pipe, the grocer's daughter, reading the long list of names of the gay and the gallant ones who were present at Lady Doldrums' dance, will sigh, and think what a very fine thing it must be to wear gay dresses, and go to balls, and dance with Prince Prettyman every night. Poor little maiden! If she only knew that there are many aching hearts beating under beautiful dresses, and some cares which the most rapid of waltzes cannot chase away!—*St. James' Magazine.*

WITTY TOASTS.—Some of the best and most witty toasts have been called forth as answers or retaliations to others proposed at the same entertainment, and which were meant as sarcastic or spiteful hits at some one or more of the persons present. Of this class is the well-known one of TURNER'S, the celebrated landscape painter. The great artist, although he took little part in society, and only displayed to those with whom he was most intimate the shrewdness of his observations, was possessed of a ready wit. Being at dinner one day where several artists, amateurs, and literary men were met together, one of the party, a poet, by way of being facetious, and as giving the artists present a hard knock, proposed as a toast, "The Health of the Painters and Glaziers of Great Britain." The toast was, of course, drunk amid great laughter, in which TURNER joined. The painter of "The Rise and Fall of Carthage" then rose, and, after returning thanks for the toast, proposed "The Health of the British Paper Stainers," thus giving a very good example of what those must expect who, while themselves living in glass houses, indulge in the dangerous habit of throwing stones. An incident of this sort is also retailed of Sir WALTER SCOTT. At a literary party, where the great novelist was present, his health was given and drunk, as "The Colossus of Literature." He rose up to return thanks, and gave as a toast the health of another Scotchman, Mr. MCADAM, the reformer of road-making, as "The Colossus of Roads."—*St. James' Magazine.*

A LUNCH PARTY IN LONDON.—On Monday last Lady MORGAN (Sydney Owenson, the Wild Irish Girl, Ida of Athens, &c.) summoned me to meet a friend of hers at lunch. I went at half-past two. Her house is a small curiosity-shop, crowded with interesting relics. She has VOLTAIRE'S writing-chair, and a sketch of his study. The walls are literally concealed by likenesses and autographs. Everything, like herself, is "*en petit*" and antique, except the music she never fails to enlist. She is so short that, when sitting, her feet can't reach the floor. Her vivacity is boundless, and her intellectual attractions recognized, as you will see, by the first minds of the age. She dresses as you must imagine a discreet sylph would dress—that is, in a mass of light, many-colored gossamery stuff, with ribbons flying in all directions, and a fanciful coquettish cap. Well! she rouges highly, and, though turned of eighty, might, under the magnetic mask of wit, were her sight and hearing not imperfect, pass for something over fifty. She placed me on her right, at her little round table, and inquired in a whisper if I was aware of the celebrities present. "They were a cluster of brilliants and I knew them all." Here you have them. Close on my right sat MACAULAY, the fullest and fastest man in conversation I ever met with; his only defect an uncontrollable effort, arising from excessive self-esteem, to monopolize the talk. On the left of Lady MORGAN was Lord CARLISLE, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, (Morpeth.) Then came HALLAM, (Middle Ages,) a most interesting person in appearance and manners, suffering to such an extent from disease as to be unable to walk without help, and perhaps evincing a partial loss of mental energy. There, too, was that most excellent historian of Greece, GROTE, whom I like and respect the more every time I see him. Near him, and opposite the hostess, twinkled away the pink eyes of Albino LOWE, the only highly-gifted individual of that species, perhaps, in being; and we rounded off with CHARLES VILLIERS, a true, talented and uncompromising Liberal—I had almost said Democrat, albeit the brother of CLARENDON; MONCKTON MILNES, a poet, politician, parliamentary speaker and ready converser; and, though last, far from least, Lady COMBERMERE. Now, I won't indulge in repeating the numberless admirable things said at this cosy lunch, during about an hour and a half. The eagerness to talk far outstripped the eagerness to eat. At one time I believe every man was leaning forward over the table and giving to the whole unlistening company his particular idea. The bursts of merriment were unceasing. If I were a book-making tourist, I am certain that I could expand the intellectual gold at this lunch through an octavo of leaves. Review the names and realize its character.—*Letters from London, by George Mifflin Dallas.*

THE OLD BOYS OF SOCIETY.—And the old boys, too—the Major Pendennisses of society—how sadly do they take their amusement. If it is a wretched sight to see a mere boy ape the manner and the vices of advanced manhood, surely the sight of a poor, padded old sinner trying to shine with the graces of youth, is more pitiable still. The hair dyed with the purple of Tyre, the thin and shaky hands, on which the rings will clink, and the tired, hot feet, crammed into the torturing boot, and the tongue, tremulous yet daring to tell wicked stories—a pitiable sight, and one which decorous youth will do well to pass by—*guarda è passa.*—*St. James' Magazine.*

CHERRY FEASTS IN OXFORDSHIRE.—These are village festivals, otherwise of an ordinary and homely kind, which derive a certain novelty of aspect from the place and time at which they are held. The place, indeed, is singularly picturesque. One of the most noteworthy features of the district is the uninclosed orchards. Common property they are not, the trees all belonging to the owners of neighboring land, though there is a popular belief that on one day of the year every passer-by is at liberty to pick as much fruit as he pleases. (The real truth is that at any time a stranger may take what he can get from the ground without throwing or climbing—not, as may easily be supposed, a very valuable privilege, the Magistrates refusing to inflict a penalty for picking, though punishing any damage that can be shown to be done to the trees.) In these uninclosed orchards, which have been for this reason selected as the site of an unusual number of beer-houses, the villagers assemble on the last three Sundays in July, their numbers being swelled by visitors, not always of a very desirable kind, from the neighboring towns. The ordinary features of the English village fair or feast are evidently modified by the influence of the day, though the day itself is observed with more of license—some would say of liberty (?)—than has been commonly seen in this country since the days when LAUD vainly endeavored to supplement the Bible with the *Book of Sports.* Cricket is played not only by boys, common rebels against the rigid regulations of Sabbatarianism, but by men, who are seldom seen, at least in the South of England, to do anything on the Sunday but lounge about and lean against posts. There are stalls, laden with cherries of course, and with the usual wares of gilt gingerbread, bright-colored sweets, and the like. But the shows and noisier sports, the caravans and merry-go-rounds, and wheels of fortune are not there. To wear and show their best clothes, which, indeed, what with the ill-assorted colors of the girls, and the ill-made, dingy cloth garb of the men, are not very picturesque; to chatter, gossip, discuss village politics, and carry on some singularly awkward love-makings; to eat fruit and gingerbread, and to drink beer, but, above all, to get a relief from the weary monotony which so depresses the life of our English working-class, seem the objects of their meeting. Some noise there is, even what may be called some gayety, but on the whole, as one passes through the crowd, one cannot but remember the saying that "these English amuse themselves sadly."—*The London Spectator.*

STREET-BEGGARS OF LONDON.—The regular well-known beggars of the London streets appear to occupy in their profession a higher place than the ordinary tramps who have been described. The fatigue of wandering about from one casual ward to another would unfit these beggars for the steady exercise of their calling, and accordingly they pass their nights in the common lodging-houses of the metropolis. The heads of the profession are to be found in Regent-street and Oxford-street, but nevertheless the Police are doubtless correct in saying that if beggars in general depended upon the alms of genteel people their trade would rapidly become extinct. One of the familiar West-end types of beggar is the old soldier, who wears a tattered uniform and can tell a very good tale of feats of broil and battle to those who are weak enough to listen to him. We are told, in reference to a man of this class, that "when favored by circumstances he generally passes the evening in getting drunk." But there are beggars who maintain families respectably by their labor. An officer inquired at the address given to him by a blind man well known in Oxford-street and Charing Cross, and found that he, his wife and two children were all supported by the proceeds of his begging. The man and his family were well conducted, and he generally begged till very late in the evening. Another frequenter of the same neighborhood, a cripple, who wheels himself on a truck, is stated to be the only support of an aged mother. If they put a beggar in prison for a month, he begs as before when he comes out of prison. Indeed there is nothing else that he can do, and society has only to choose between maintaining him by alms or out of taxes. We are told that a blind woman, well known round Charing Cross, has been in prison sixteen times in seven years. On the whole, we conclude that the Police must be in the habit of leaving the quiet respectable beggar to ply his trade unmolested, and perhaps this is the best they can do. But still we cannot understand why they allow the "chalkers" to execute elaborate designs upon frequented pavements. Within the last few days a ship at sea, the *Sultan of Turkey*, and the indispensable mackerel were to be seen at 3 o'clock in the afternoon upon the pavement just beyond Hyde Park Corner. This "chalking" is so obviously a trade, that it is wonderful that charity should be moved by it. The men who have lost their limbs in an explosion or a ship wreck appeal to an instinct which it is difficult to repress; and it is usually manifest that they have lost their limbs, although perhaps under circumstances little adapted for pictorial representation. Two of these men are in the habit of exhibiting a large canvas painting of a ship in a terrific storm, about to be submerged by a vast wave, with a long streak of lightning crossing the picture. An inscription states that the men were on board a ship that was wrecked off "Cape Castle," and thus they account for the loss of their limbs. But in truth one of them had his legs amputated in the London Hospital, and the arm of the other appears to have withered without assistance from the sea air. After the labors of the day they often get very drunk, and the man who has lost his legs uses his wooden stumps in a way that makes him the terror of the lodging-houses which he frequents. It is, however, undeniable that he has lost his legs, and unless he could maintain himself by begging, he must go into the work-house, to which he and all his class have a fixed aversion.—*Saturday Review.*

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—Errors of the Press are sometimes witty in their curious satire. The *Athenæum* the other day announced a novel by Mr. "Justice" MCCARTHY, the author's name being JUSTIN. A publisher recently remonstrated with an author for the sentence, "Paul hath planted and Apollo hath watered." Need we say that it was Apollos? But the book-men objected to the conjunction of "a heathen god and a Christian apostle." A sweet poetess—as we know from MOORE—was disgusted at her gushing verse being transformed from "freshly blown roses" to "freshly blown noses;" and a little volume lately noticed by us had a laudatory review spoilt by a misprint in the title: "Essays in Mosaic" became "Essays in Prosaic."—*Once a Week.*

EARLY ENGLISH DRINKING-SONGS.—One of the very earliest of English drinking-songs was written by JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in praise of good ale. But from the date of that composition, the end of the sixteenth century, (the Bishop was born in 1542 and died in 1607) no convivial songs or ballads of any note or merit were written in praise of any drink but wine. Neither beer nor spirits were inspiring enough to prompt a song or ballad that was not the vilest of doggerel, though both the Scotch and the Irish produced some very fair compositions in praise of the whisky that the Celtic nations love so unwisely and so well. The only notable exception that I have been able to discover is in DIBDIN'S sea-songs in praise of the sailor's beverage, "grog." Sack and sherry were the wines first in favor with the convivial poets, and after them, as a taste for French wines sprung up among the wealthy, came claret, burgundy, and champagne, as the themes for song; but no one ever wrote in praise of port or Madeira. Claret and burgundy continued to be the chief favorites as long as convival songs were written and sung. The earliest songs of the kind were modeled more or less on the anacreontic pattern, and made constant mention of the gods and godesses of the heathen mythology, and celebrated Bacchus as if he were a real divinity, whose favor was to be won by copious libations at his shrine, and who looked upon water-drinkers with abhorrence.

The age was one of unblushing vice and effrontery, mingled with false pretense. Love played at masquerade; and the song-writers, deriving their inspirations, not at first hand from Nature, but at second-hand from the classical writers of antiquity, whom they parodied, made every lover a shepherd, in a court dress of satin or velvet, with gold buttons; gave him shoes with silver buckles, a curly wig à la LOUIS QUATORZE or CHARLES II., and a Greek or Roman name. Lovers in those days had no such honest names as John or Thomas, or Edward or Charles, but were all Strephons, or Adonises, or Varros. Every lass was an Arcadian shepherdess, with dainty shoes and ribbons to them, with silk stockings and spangled robe as short as that of a ballet-dancer; and she, too, instead of being called Mary, or Ellen, or Margaret, was Chloe, Phœbe, Lesbia, or Sophonisba. To judge of the English by their bacchanalian and amatory songs at this time, they might have been ranked as a nation of pagans. There was no such thing as love in literature; but, instead of it, Cupid was continually shooting his "darts," rhyming them, as well as aiming them, at "hearts." The word marriage was never mentioned; but the happy pair went "to the altar of Hymen." A breeze was not a breeze, but a Zephyr; the storm was Boreas, the sun was Sol or Phœbus, and the moon was Cynthia, Diana, or Luna. Every pretty girl, if not a shepherdess in a dress like a ballet-dancer, was a Venus if she were kind, and a Diana if she were coy. Bacchus was the God of drunkenness, to whom continual appeals were made to drown care in a wine-butt, or a bowl, or in any other way, to drive him out of the world.—*All the Year Round.*

CLEVER WIVES OF LITERARY MEN.—In the matter of marriage it is to be considered that there are two to be pleased. It is not often that the woman who marries a literary man marries him for his literature. She would seldom give twopence for his abilities. They are useful in her eyes, perhaps, so far as they are convertible into money; but they are not so valuable as her father's plate or her own jewelry, which the pawnbroker will change into cash without need of more than one solicitation. Biography has sometimes wandered into idealism and pictured the wife as proud of, and exulting in, her husband's genius. But these are pictures I do not credit, unless I am provided with the clearest evidence in support of them. Literary men are *not* admired by their wives. Here and there you may meet women who will tell you what their husbands have just published, and what they are now busy upon, and how warmly or savagely such and such papers praised or abused them. But there is invariably a smack of coercion about all this. You feel that these are *suppressed* women. They talk like subordinated beings. They are compulsorily educated into the knowledge they have; they tell what they know like automatons; there is a ma chanical precision in their confessions; and when they have done talking, they seem to shrink into themselves in the consciousness that they have bored you, well knowing how vastly the same topics have bored them. Women of this kind, I am always sure, have arrant egotists for their husbands—men whose domestic conversation is made up of what they have written and what they mean to write; who treat their wives to chapters from their manuscripts instead of to the theatres; and who give them jewels of thought instead of precious stones, which, I believe, they would much prefer. The independent woman, and, perhaps, the typical literary wife, knows very little of her husband outside his domestic character. He is no doubt clever, and all that; but she feels that there is a good deal of imposition going on when she reads the idealism in which his ravished critics wrap him, and grows mightily impatient when she hears her friends tell her and each other how much they envy her her possession of such a man.—*A Woman's View of Authors and Matrimony, in English Magazine.*

ROMANCE OF AN OLD BUREAU.

In the Summer of 1867, after a prolonged course of Russian steppes, Crimean hill-sides, Moscow churches, St. Petersburg boulevards, Finnish lakes and Swedish forests, I found myself at Berlin, and during the first week of my stay was busy from dawn to dusk in exhausting, with the systematic industry of the genuine British tourist, the various "sights" of that methodical city, which Mr. MURRAY's Koran, in red binding, politely defines as "an oasis of brick amid a Sahara of dust," and in studying all the minutiæ of that pipe-clayed civilization, which appears to advance, like the national army, in time to the music of the "Pas de Charge."

Just as my lionizing fever was beginning to abate, a slight service, rendered on a pouring wet day in the Park, brought me into closer relations with a pleasant-looking elderly German, who had frequently crossed my rambles, and more than once halted to exchange a few words with me, in the frank, open-hearted fashion of the hospitable Teutonic race. Our acquaintance, however, was still in embryo, when, on the day of which I am speaking, the old man, having taken shelter under a thinly-foliaged tree, was in a fair way to be thoroughly drenched, I came to the rescue with my umbrella. Observing that he had got wet through before gaining his impromptu refuge, I insisted upon taking him to my lodgings, (which were close at hand,) and drying him thoroughly before I let him go; his own residence, as I found on inquiry, being at a considerable distance. The old man's gratitude knew no bounds; and next morning he reappeared with a hospitable smile upon his broad face, announcing that he had told "his folk" of my kindness to him, that his "Hausfrau" and his "kleine Gretchen" wished to thank me themselves—that, in short, I must come and eat tea-cakes with them that very evening, and smoke a German pipe afterward, which Herr Holzmann, in common with the majority of his countrymen, regarded as the acme of human felicity. In order to secure himself against any evasion, he added, with a resolute air, that (as I might possibly lose my way) he would come and fetch me himself.

Punctual as death or a collector of water-rates, Herr Heinrich Holzmann presented himself at the time appointed, and marched me off in triumph to a neat, comfortable-looking little house on the southern side of the town, with a small garden in front of it. The garden was of the invariable German type; the same trim little flower-beds, accurate as regiments on parade; the same broad gravel-walk, laid out with mathematical regularity; the same trellis-work Summer-house, festooned with creepers at the further end, and the same small table in the centre of it, surmounted by a corpulent tea-pot of truly domestic proportions, presided over in this case by two female figures, who, on our approach, come forward to greet us and are introduced to me by my host as his wife and daughter.

Frau Holzmann, (or, as her husband calls her, Lieschen,*) is a buxom, motherly, active-looking woman, apparently about fifty years of age, with that snug, fireside expression, (suggestive of hot tea-cakes and well-aired sheets, (characteristic of the well-to-do German matron; but a close observer may detect on that broad, smooth forehead, on those round, rosy cheeks, the faint but indelible impress of former trials and sufferings; and through the ring of her voice, full and cheery though it is, runs an under tone of melancholy that would seem to tell of a time in the far-distant past when such sadness was only too habitual. The daughter, Margarethe—or Gretchen, as her perents call her—who may be about eighteen, is one of those plump, melting damsels, with china-blue eyes and treacle-colored hair, who never appear without a miniature of SCHILLER on their neck and a paper of prunes in their pocket, and who, after flowing on for a whole evening in a slow, steady, canal-like current of sentiment, will sup upon sucking pig and apricot jam with an appetite of which Dando the oyster-eater might have been justly proud. Both welcome me with true German cordiality, and overwhelm me with thanks for my courtesy to the head of the family, reproaching him at the same time for bringing me in before they have completed their preparations, and made everything comfortable for me; to give time for which operation, Herr Heinrich marches me into a trim little dining-room opening upon the garden, and thrusts me simultaneously into an easy-chair and a pair of easy slippers, while I take a hasty survey of the chamber into which I have been thus suddenly ushered.

It is one of those snug cosy little rooms, spotless in cleanliness and faultless in comfort, immortalized by WASHINGTON IRVING in his description of the Dutch settlements in North America. The floor is polished like a mirror; the tasteful green and white paper, (which looks delightfully fresh this sultry weather) seems as fresh as the day it was put on; while the broad, well-stuffed sofa, which takes up nearly one whole side of the room, seems just made for the brawny beam-ends of some portly German burgher, or the restless roly-poly limbs of his half-dozen big babies. Above the chimney-piece (along which stand the usual china shepherdesses, "Presents from Dresden," and busts of GOETHE and SCHILLER) hangs a staring, highly-colored medley of fire, smoke, blue and white uniforms, rearing horses and overturned cannon, which some crabbed Teutonic letters beneath it proclaim to be "Die Schlacht bei Königgärtz, 3 Juli," 1866; while facing it from above the sofa is a rather neatly-done water-color likeness of a chubby, fair-haired lad, in an infantry uniform, whom I rightly guess to be my host's soldier-son Wilhelm, (a household word in his father's mouth,) now on garrison duty at Spandau.

But the object which specially attracts my attention is a tall, grim bureau of dark oak in the further corner beyond the fire-place, decorated with those quaint old German carvings which carry one back to the streets of Nuremberg and the house of ALBRECHT DURER. There stand Adam and Eve in all their untrammelled freedom, shoulder to shoulder, like officers in the centre of a hollow square, with all the beasts of the earth formed in close order around them, and the Tree of Knowledge standing up like a sign-post in the rear. There the huge frame of Goliath, smitten by the fatal stone, reels over like a fallen tower, threatening to crush into powder the swarm of diminutive Philistines who are hopping about in the background. There appear the chosen Twelve, with faces curiously individualized, in spite of all the roughness of the carving, and passing through every gradation, from the soft womanly features of the beloved disciple to the bearded, low-browed, ruffianly visage of him "which also was the traitor." And there the persecutor Saul, not yet transformed into Paul the Apostle, (sheathed in steel from top to toe, armed with a sabre that might have suited Bluebeard himself, and attended by a squadron of troopers armed cap-à-pie,) rides at full gallop past the gates of Damascus on his errand of destruction.

"That bureau must be a very old one," remark I tentatively.

"It is, indeed—but *that's* not why we value it," answers the old man, with kindling eyes. "That bureau is the most precious thing we have; and there's a story attached to it which will never be forgotten in our family, I'll answer for it. I'll tell you the story one of these days, but not to-night, for we mustn't spoil our pleasant evening by any sad recollections. And here, in good time, comes Lieschen to tell us that tea's ready."

I will not tantalize my readers with a catalogue of the good cheer which heaped the table; suffice it to say, the meal was one that might have tempted the most "notorious evil liver" that ever returned incurable from Calcutta; and seasoned with a heartiness of welcome which would have made far poorer fare acceptable. Fresh from reminiscences of "Hermann und Dorothea," I could almost have imagined myself in the midst of that finest domestic group of the great German artist. The hearty old landlord of the Golden Lion, and his "kluge verständige Hausfrau," were before me to the life; the blue-eyed Mädchen, who loaded my plate with tea-cakes, might (with a little addition of heighth and dignity) have made a very passable Dorothea; while "brother Wilhelm," had he been there, would have represented my ideal Hermann fairly enough. Nor was the "friendly chat" wanting to complete the picture. The old man, warming with the presence of a new listener, launched into countless stories of his soldier-son, who, young as he was, had already smelt powder on more than one hard-fought field, during the first short fever of the Seven Weeks' War. Frau Lisbeth, who was an actual mine of those quaint old legends which are nowhere more perfect than in Germany, poured forth a series of tales which would have made the fortune of any "Christmas Number" in Britain; while the young lady, though rather shy at first, shook off her bashfulness by degrees, and asked a thousand questions respecting the strange regions which I had recently quitted; the sandy wastes of the Volga, and the voiceless solitudes of the Don—the relics of former glory which still cling around ancient Kazan—wicker-work shanties inhabited by brawling Cossacks, and Crimean caverns tenanted by Tartar peasants—battered Kertch and ruined Sevastopol—Odessa with her seafronting boulevard, and sacred Kiev, with her dim catacombs and diadem of gilded tower—the barbaric splendor of ancient Moscow, and the imperial beauty of queenly Stockholm. It was late in the evening before I departed, which I was not allowed to do without promising, once and again, not to be long of returning.

And I kept my word; for the quiet happiness of this little circle, so simple and so open-hearted, was a real treat to a restless gad-about like myself. Before the month was at an end, I had strolled round the town with Herr Holzmann a dozen times; I had partaken fully as often of Frau Lisbeth's inexhaustible tea-cakes; and I had presented Fräulein Margarethe, on the morning of her eighteenth birthday, with a pair of Russian ear-drops, accompanying my gift, (as any one in my place might well have done,) by a resounding kiss on both cheeks, which the plump little Mädchen received as frankly as it was given. But the relentless divinity of the scythe and scalplock, who proverbially waits for no man, at length put a period to my stay in Berlin; and one evening, a few days before my departure, I reminded Herr Heinrich of his promise to tell me the history of the old bureau which had attracted my attention. The old man, nothing loth, settled himself snugly in the ample corner of the sofa, fixed his eyes upon the quaint old piece of furniture which formed the theme of his discourse, and began as follows: *

"You must know, then, mein Herr, that in the year '52 business began to fall off rather with me, (I was a cabinetmaker, you remember,) and from bad it came to worse, till I thought something should really be done to put matters to rights. Now, just about this time, all manner of stories were beginning to go about of the high wages given to foreign workmen in Russia, and the heaps of money that sundry Germans who had gone there from Breslau and Königsberg, and elsewhere, were making in St. Petersburg and Moscow. And so I pondered and pondered over all these tales, and over the plight I was in, till at last I began to think of going and trying my luck as well as the rest. My wife and I talked it over, and settled that it should be done; and we were just getting ready to start, when one night a message came that my old uncle, Ludwig Holzmann, of the Friedrich-Strasse, (who had taken offense at my marriage, and never looked near me since,) was dying, and wanted to see me immediately. So away I went, (my wife wanted to come too; but I thought she had better not;) and when I got there, I found the old man lying in a kind of doze, and nobody with him but the doctor and the old pastor, who lived close by. So I sat down to wait till he woke; and sure enough, in about half an hour, his eyes opened, and fell full upon me. He raised himself in bed—I think I see him now, with the lamp-light falling on his old withered face, making it look just like one of the carvings on the old bureau, which stood at the foot of the bed—and said in a hoarse whisper: 'Heinrich, my lad, I've not forgotten thee, although the black cat has been between us a bit lately. When I'm dead, thou'lt have that bureau yonder; there's more in it than thou think'st.' And he sank back with a sort of choking laugh, that twisted his face horribly. Those were his last words; for after that he fell into a kind of stupor, and died the same night.

When his property came to be divided, every one was surprised; for they had all thought him much richer. I got the bureau, just as he said; and, remembering his words about it, we ransacked all the drawers from end to end, but found nothing except two or three old letters and a roll of tobacco; so we made up our minds that he must either have been wandering a little, or else that—God forgive him—he had wanted to play us one more trick before he died. In a few weeks more all was ready for our going, and away we went to St. Petersburg.

When we got there, we found it not at all such a land of promise as the stories made it out; but still there were good wages for those who could work; and for the first year or two we got on well enough. But after a time, in came a lot of French fellows, with new-fangled tricks of carving that pleased the Russian gentry more than our plain German fashions; and trade began to get slack, and money to run short. Ah! mein Herr, may you never feel what it is to find yourself sinking always lower and lower, work as hard as you like, and one trouble coming on you after another, till it seems as if God had forgotten you."

The old hero's voice quivered with emotion, and an unwonted tremor disturbed the placid countenance of his wife, while even the sunny face of the little Fräulein looked strangely sad.

"Well, mein Herr, we struggled on in this way for two years longer, hoping always that our luck would turn, and putting the best face we could on it; though many a time, when the children came to ask me why I never bought them pretty things now as I used to do at home, I could almost have sat down and cried. At last the time came when we could stand against it no longer. There was a money-lender close by us, from whom we had borrowed at higher interest than we could afford, who was harder upon us than any one; (may it not be laid to his charge hereafter!) and he, when he saw that we were getting behind with our payments, seized our furniture, and announced a sale of it by auction. I remember the night before the sale as if it were yesterday. My boy Wilhelm was very ill just then, and no one knew whether he would live or die; and when my wife and I sat by his bed that night, and looked at each other, and thought of what was to come, I really thought my heart would have broken. Ah! my Lisbeth, we have indeed been in trouble together!"

As he uttered the last words the old man clasped fervently the broad brown hand of his wife, which returned the pressure with interest, and after a slight pause he resumed thus:

"On the morning of the sale a good many people assembled, and among the rest came the District Inspector of Police. He was a kind man in his way, and had given me several little jobs to do when I first came over; but he was not very rich himself, and nobody could blame him for not helping us, when he had his own family to think of. However, I've no doubt he came to our sale in perfect good faith, meaning to give the best price he could for what he bought. Well, in he came; and the first thing that caught his eye was the old bureau, which stood in a corner of the room. It seemed to take his fancy, and he went across to have a nearer view of it. He began trying the grain of the wood—drawing his nail across one part, rapping another with his knuckles—till all at once I saw him stop short, bend his head down as if listening, and give another rap against the back of the bureau. His face lighted up suddenly, as if he had just found out something he wanted to know; and he beckoned me to him. 'Do you know whether this bureau of yours has a secret spring anywhere about it?' asked he; 'for the back seems to be hollow.' I said I had never noticed anything of the sort—nor, indeed, had I; for when we found that the drawers were empty, we looked no further. Now, however, he and I began to search in good earnest; and at last the inspector, who had had plenty of practice in such work since he entered the Police, discovered a little iron prong, almost like a rusty nail, sticking up from one of the carved figures. He pressed it, and instantly the whole top of the bureau flew up like the lid of a box, disclosing a deep hollow, in which lay several packets of bank-notes and Government shares; about a dozen rouleaux of gold Fredericks, tightly rolled up in cotton; and two or three jewel-cases, filled with valuable rings and bracelets—the whole amounting, as we afterward calculated, to more than 20,000 Prussian thalers.

"Well, you may think how we felt, saved as we were in this uttermost strait by a kind of miracle; and how we blessed the name of my old uncle, when we saw how truly he had spoken. The Inspector (God bless him!) refused to touch a *pfennig* of the windfall, saying that he was sufficiently rewarded by seeing so many good people made happy; so we paid our debts, packed up all that we had, and came back to our own folk and our own fatherland, never to leave it again. Ay, mein Herr, we have indeed been wonderfully helped."

And, almost unconsciously, the old man broke into the opening words of LUTHER's grand old psalm—the same which the pious soldiers of FREDERICK the Great chanted in the bleak December morning when they went forth, one man against three, to turn to flight the armies of the alien:

> "A tower of strength our God doth stand,
> A trusty shield and weapon."

Too deeply interested to break, by further conversation, the charm of this noble romance of real life, I took my leave, and (except a hasty farewell visit two days later) never saw the Holzmann family again; but the story which they left me I have not forgotten, and can never forget.—*Chambers's Journal.*

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* The German diminution of Elizabeth.

* The main facts of the following story, improbable as they may seem, are literally true, and may be found in the St. Petersburg Police Reports of the current year.

NEWGATE PRISON.

Past and Present—Without and Within—The Cells for Prisoners—The Discipline.

From a Casual Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday July 26, 1870.

Some short time since professional duty caused me to visit the prison of Newgate. This is not the ancient prison, which actually abutted upon one of the gates of the city, (the "new gate") forming, in fact, a sort of lodge, or gate-house, and was called thence "the New-gate Prison," whence JACK SHEPPARD escaped, and in which some of the scenes of the "Beggar's Opera" are laid. That building was destroyed in the "No Popery" riots, which are chronicled in *Barnaby Rudge*, and was succeeded by the one of which I now speak. Although no city-gate is now attached to it, the name of "Newgate" still remains, without, however, conveying to the popular mind any signification connected with its origin. It stands at the angle of Newgate-street and of another street called "the Old Bailey," and until within the last few years, was confronted, on the other side of Newgate-street, by another prison, of architecture similar to its own, but discharging much less important "functions," and known as the "Giltspur-street Compter," (counter.) At the foot of the hill on which stood these two was yet another—the old "Fleet Prison"—which Mr. Pickwick honored by a brief sojourn; but London has had the misfortune, within the past few years, to witness the disappearance of the two last-named beneficent establishments. The "Marshalsea" and the "Queen's Bench Prison" are also among the things that were, and even "Whitecross Prison," the one of the London debtors' prisons which has clung most tenaciously to existence, is to be closed within a few weeks, for want of "material" to work upon.

The external appearance of Newgate is in lugubrious harmony with the uses of its interior, and nothing could be better calculated to strike terror to the hearts of evil-doers, or to cast a shade of gloom over the minds of even innocent beholders, than the horrible massiveness of its lofty walls, presenting a vast surface of grimy and blackened granite some forty feet in height, and save in the part occupied by the Government apartments, unbroken by a single window or other opening for admission of the light of day, if we except two almost imperceptible crevices, forming respectively the entrance to the "office" and to the prison proper. [Beside these, there is, in truth, a sort of rusty blotch, of iron plates and monstrous rivets, upon the wall that faces the Old Bailey, but which, being level with its surface, is descernible only upon very near approach. It professes to conceal a door, now never opened, but to which in times yet recent, and in the dark hours between night and morning, men stealthily dragged a hideous, black, misshapen mass of planks and timber on wheels, forming at once a gallows and a scaffold; upon which, when morning had really come, there mounted slowly and reluctantly, to the dread accompaniment of a funeral knell, tolled from the neighboring belfry of Saint Sepulchre,—(tolled for the burial of a man still in the full vigor of life!)—a grim and ghastly procession, of murderer and hangman, priest and Sheriff, jailor and turnkey, respectively, to perform, to witness, or to suffer, the horrid process of the strangling and killing of a human being in presence of a brutal crowd of men and women,—(no! not women! "females!"—shouting, swearing, singing, laughing and struggling for the nearest view of the dying agonies of their fellow-creature, and hushed into silence but for one brief moment by the clang of the falling drop and the sharp, quick snap of the strangling halter as it tore and wrenched asunder the body and soul of its victim! But the public exhibition of this fearful process is no longer permitted, and the death-door is closed forever!

Let us enter one of the "crevices" already mentioned. It is square—cut in the massy wall, with no projecting pilasters to mark its place, and give it the semblance of a doorway. It is simply a narrow, vertical slit in the masonry, some seven or eight feet high—so narrow that two persons could not stand in it together—not closed by a door, but barred by a gate, breast-high, surmounted with a row of bristling and cruel-looking spikes, from behind which the turnkey looks at those who ask admission, with an air which seems to question whether any one can really wish to pass inside such a sepulchral barrier! On entering, you find yourself in a large, square corridor, or vestibule, of immense height, from which a door opens on one side to the "office," and one on the other leads (I believe) to the laundry, the kitchen, and the cells for female prisoners, while at the back a barred window and a grated door show you a passage leading to the cells for men. Traversing this passage, I was shown into a small room, glazed on all sides, so as to be open to the most thorough observation from those outside; and here the prisoner whom I desired to see was brought to me; and my interview with him took place under the eye of two prison officers, to whom our every movement was visible, through the glazed sashes which inclosed the room, although our conversation was inaudible. This is called the "Solicitors' (or Attorneys') Room," and is reserved for the interviews of prisoners with their legal advisers. They are separated from other visitors by a double screen of iron bars and wire-work, which keeps visitors and prisoners a distance of three or four feet from each other, and allows nothing to "pass" between them but words.

The male prisoners are confined in two lofty ranges of cells, placed in four tiers, one above another, and all opening into one lofty hall or corridor; those above the ground floor being reached by iron balconies or galleries, which pass along the front of each row of cells on either side. This corridor is well lighted, and each cell has a window at the back, opening, or rather looking, for it does not open, into a large yard. To be precise, however, there is no "looking" either, since the window is of corrugated glass, which admits the light, but through which nothing can be seen. The cells are models of neatness. Light, airy, cleanly to exaggeration, and "replete with every convenience;" furnished with table, chair, bed, and washing apparatus, and with water "laid on" in unlimited quantity, one can quite understand that their occupants are made so comfortable that their only wish is—to get out of them! It cannot be denied, however, that while under the disagreeable necessity of remaining in them, the prisoners are truly made "as comfortable as circumstances will permit." Seriously, the prison officers treat them not only with humanity but with great kindness, and they profit by an almost paternal supervision on the part of Mr. JONAS, the Governor; while scarcely one ever leaves the prison without acknowledging a deep debt of gratitude to Rev. LLOYD JONES, the chaplain, (or "ordinary,") who does not limit his ministrations to giving spiritual consolation merely, but is ever ready with sympathy and counsel for the material cares and troubles of his flock, and has moreover aided many a young offender to find an honest way of life after his liberation. I first visited Newgate just thirty years ago, and before the cellular system was adopted. In spite of every effort at good management, the very air of the place seemed to breathe misery and degradation. The contrast between its former and present condition beggars description.

Adjoining Newgate, and standing in the street to which it gives (or from which it takes) its name, is the Court or Sessions-house, called "the Old Bailey," in which are held the monthly sittings of "The Central Criminal Court," before which the Newgate prisoners are brought to be tried. Should you think my hasty sketches worth a place in your columns, the next shall be devoted to the description of a trial for murder at the Old Bailey. AN AMERICAN.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Causes of the War—Opinions of a Frenchman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

If we judge of public opinion in the United States after some of the New-York newspapers, the idea seems to become prevalent here that NAPOLEON, as the representant of France, had no right to declare war to Prussia, except the insufficient reason of a pretended insult to a French ambassador. But it is only by a consequence of NAPOLEON's usual duplicity that he failed, in his declaration of war, to give the true reason of it. Perhaps it suited him (the Emperor,) to make a show of his ambassador's insult.

The true cause of the war is that, since Sadowa, Prussia has increased to such an alarming extent that her neighbors must prepare for a probable invasion. If Prussians were not a warlike people; if they were, like a good many Germans have the reputation to be, a peaceful, quiet, and honest nation, there would be less cause of alarm. But, such as they are, all trained to arms from youth, with a powerful army always on the increase, with a landwehr, a landsturm, and the fresh ambition of a young bird of prey, what reliance can her neighbors have in her moderation, after all, after the Schleswig-Holstein war, after she has annexed Hanover, Saxony, Hesse, and free cities? Hence the war, whose object is for France to reconquer the left bank of the Rhine, her natural north-eastern boundary, torn from her in 1814 and 1815, by English jealousy and Prusso-Austrian fears.

Does not any one remember that, before the campaign which ended in the battle of Sadowa, BISMARCK, anxious to secure French neutrality, offered to NAPOLEON the Rheno-Prussian provinces or the conquest of Belgium in exchange for his neutrality? NAPOLEON, satisfied that the Prussians would be defeated by the Austrians, and perhaps dreading other complications, awkwardly enough declined BISMARCK's offer, and when, after Sadowa, he claimed for those boundaries which he had refused, those boundaries more than ever necessary to the security of France, he was sneeringly and flatly refused by the victor of Sadowa.

Now, what is the position? While Prussia, under the plea of German unity, has extended her dominions one hundred per cent., and her influence yet more, France has remained stationary, and her north-eastern frontier, hardly sufficient for her security when Prussia was a little kingdom of seventeen millions of souls, has become every day, and in exact proportion with the increase of the Prussian monarchy, more and more insufficient to guarantee her security against a monarchy of thirty-eight millions, and perhaps more, of men, particularly with the military system followed in Prussia, where every man is trained a soldier, every dog a wolf.

Did not France propose a general disarmament? Who refused? Prussia. And speak after that of her honesty of purpose.

The necessity of the present war has been foreseen, since Sadowa, by every statesman and by the very instinct of the people. It is only deceived philanthropy which could rely upon the moderation of a people trained, like the Romans of old, in and for the war, with its pretty antecedents of the shameful though successful conquest of Silesia and renting of Poland. War with Prussia, not only for France, but for the sake of Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Austria, is a necessity. Or does the American people want us to wait till the monster will be grown up and devour us all?

Now, to be sure, NAPOLEON did not commence this war at the right time. He ought to have been ready. He said he was, and it seems he was not. He has lost time through his miserable habit of procrastination, and he was totally wrong when he played the General-in-Chief. I do not pretend to defend NAPOLEON, but the war. I beg Americans not to be misled by Prussian or German sophistry. This war is sacred as much as the German uprising of 1813. Today, like in 1793, Frenchmen do not fight only for their own interest, but for the interest of all Europe, threatened by the ambition of Prussia. It is very fine to speak about German unity, and Frenchmen would not object to it, if attempted under a truer representative of German honesty than the black eagle of Prussia, if under a Government less absolute, less feudal, than good King WILLIAM's—if under a statesman less despotic, less unprincipled than BISMARCK. The Prussian military system is dangerous to the peace and to the liberty of Europe, and we honor our country, which was the first to see through the Prussian mask and to confront the danger. Our dear fellow-countrymen may, through mismanagement, have lost two or three battles. But let us see the end. There is a Providence.

Yours, truly,
A FRENCHMAN.

Easy Escape of Convicts—Need of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An incident has just occurred under my eyes which I deem it my duty to relate to you. I think it throws light on a phase of our criminal administration of which the public at large have little opportunity to inform themselves. Within a few minutes of 1 o'clock this afternoon, I noticed two men swimming or floating in the river a little south of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island. They kept so near together that they appeared to be in a water-logged boat. They must have had a beam or a small raft, for occasionally one of the men would rise half out of the water. Almost instantly a small flat-bottomed boat, containing two men, moved toward them and took them on board. As they stepped into the boat one of them stood up and waved his cap to a group of convicts who had been watching him from the bake-house. The boat made directly for the Ravenswood shore, near the dock, and landed its passengers, who were evidently escaped convicts. They wore white shirts and light pants—not prisoners' clothes. One of them put on a pair of slippers, which he seemed to have received from a boy who came up to him and went away with him. They walked up the road and turned the corner toward Astoria.

Escapes of prisoners often came under our notice in previous years, but I have never witnessed or heard of one which showed such organized assistance from outsiders, or suggested more remissness on the part of the prison officials. Is it any wonder that the sneak-thief, of whose habits you tell us this morning, who is ready at any moment to become a murderer, should carry on his operations with such audacity, when he knows that if captured, he can so easily abbreviate the term of his sentence?

THENFORD WOODHULL.

RAVENSWOOD, Long Island City, Monday, Aug. 8, 1870.

Suggestive Quotations from Carlyle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I transcribe the following from CARLYLE's *Frederick the Great*, (Am. Rep., HARPER & BROTHERS, vol. VI., page 257.) These passages become very interesting in the light of recent events. Speaking of the net results of the seven-years war, CARLYLE sums them up. The following passages occur:

"Austria gives up the problem." "We have lost Silesia." Yes; and what you hardly yet know—and what, I perceive, FRIEDRICH himself still less knows—Teutschland has found Prussia. Prussia, it seems, cannot be conquered by the whole world trying to do it; Prussia has gone through its fire baptism to the satisfaction of gods and men, and is a nation henceforth. In and of poor dislocated Teutschland there is one of the Great Powers of the world, henceforth an actual nation. And a nation not grounding itself on extinct traditions, Wiggeries, Papistries, Immaculate Conceptions; no, but on living facts—facts of arithmetic, geometry, gravitation, MARTIN LUTHER's Reformation, and what it really can believe in, to the infinite advantage of said nation and of poor Teutschland henceforth. To be a nation, and to believe as you are convinced, instead of pretending to believe as you are bribed or bullied by the devils about you; what an advantage to parties concerned! If Prussia follow its star—as it really tries to do in spite of stumbling! For the sake of Germany, one hopes always Prussia will. * * * *

In regard to France. It appears noble old Teutschland, with such pieties and unconquerable silent valors, such opulences, human and divine, amidst its wreck of old and new confusions, is not to be cut in four and made to dance to the piping of Versailles or another. For the contrary, to Versailles itself, there has gone forth, Versailles may read it or not, the writing on the wall: "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting!" France beaten, stript, humiliated; sinful, unrepentant, governed by mere sinners, or, at best, clever fools. (*Fous pleins d'esprit,"* &c.)

The seven-years war ended in 1763. Now, in 1870, France, still governed by mere sinners, or, at best, clever fools, has tried again to prevent the development of Old Teutschland, and to make it dance to her piping. If, in consequence, she be beaten, stript, humiliated, who is to say nay? C.

BROOKLYN, E. D., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.

SOMETHING ABOUT PERFUMERY.

History of Its Manufacture and Uses—The Perfumes of Ages Past, and the Article of the Present Day—Complaints of the Manufacturers.

The use of perfumery is by no means modern. The origin of rearing flowers for the sake of their perfumes, like that of many other arts, is unknown. The probability is, however, that it had its rise in religious observances, for we know that among the ancients an offering of perfumes was regarded as a token of the most profound respect and homage. Incense was burned in the temples of all religions in honor of the divinities that were there adored. And we read in Holy Scripture that when the three kings or wise men from the East came to Bethlehem to adore our Savior, they brought with them, as a token of reverence for our Divine Lord, gifts of "gold, frankincense and myrrh." Frankincense is a gum obtained from the *Arbor Thurifera*, a tree which grows in Norway, Western India and Africa, and is somewhat similar to our spruce. This gum emits a pleasant odor, and has been used as a perfume from the earliest ages. We know, also, that PLINY, the historian, makes a note of the tree from which frankincense is procured, and certain passages in his works indicate that dried flowers were used in his time by way of perfume, and that they were mixed with spices, and among the higher classes were put into an ornamental vase for the purpose of scenting the various apartments of their houses. In the early days of Christianity incense was burned in religious observances, (the custom having been handed down from the Jews,) and was typical of prayer ascending to the throne of the Almighty. Among the Hebrews this custom was a common one, and was followed in consequence of the direct command of God Himself. Thus we read in Exodus, xxx., 1., the Lord said unto Moses: "And thou shalt make an altar to burn incense upon; of shittim wood shalt thou make it." Seventh verse: "And Aaron shall burn thereon sweet incense every morning: when he dresseth the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it." Thirty-fifth verse: "And thou shalt make it a perfume, a confection after the art of the apothecary, tempered together, pure and holy." Thirty-sixth verse: "And thou shalt beat some of it very small, and put it before the testimony in the tabernacle of the congregation, where I will meet with thee it shall be unto you most holy." Perfumes were used in the church service among the early Christians, not only in the form of incense, but also mixed in the oil and wax for the lamps and lights used in the religious observances. The brilliancy and fragrance often shed around a martyr's tomb by multitudes of lamps and tapers fed with aromatics, have been noticed by St. Paulinus:

> "With crowded lamps are these bright altars crowned,
> And waxen tapers, shedding perfume round
> From fragrant wicks, beam calm a scented ray,
> To gladden night, and joy e'en radiant day."

Even at this day, in the Catholic Church, incense and perfume bear a part in the solemn high masses and other services of religion.

It was not an uncommon thing among the Egyptian ladies to carry about their persons a little pouch of odoriferous gums, as is the case to the present day among the Chinese, and to wear beads made of scented wood. A perfume in common use to this day was the invention of one of the earliest Roman nobles, named FRANGIPANNI, and still bears his name; it is a powder composed of every known spice in equal proportions, to which is added ground orris root, in weight equal to the whole, with one per cent. of musk or civet. A liquid of the same name, invented by his grandson, MERCUTIO FRANGIPANNI, is also in common use, prepared by digesting the Frangipanni powder in rectified spirits, which dissolves and absorbs the fragrant principles. This has the merit of being the most lasting perfume made. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are most prolific in their odor, while those from the colder are the sweetest. Though many of the finest perfume come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico, and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer.

As an art, in this country, perfumery has attained comparatively little distinction. This has arisen from those who follow it as a trade maintaining a mysterious secrecy with regard to their processes. No manufacture can ever become great or important to the community that is carried on under the vail of mystery. If American horticulturists were instructed how to collect the odors of flowers, a new and very profitable branch of manufacture would spring up to vie with the skill of France. French perfumes have long occupied the first position in Europe, and are much sought after in this country; higher prices are paid for them than for those manufactured elsewhere. They are in reality of better quality, as the increased price enables the French perfumer to use more expensive ingredients; though were the business of manufacturing confined, as in Europe, to those who have made it their particular study and who were brought up to it practically, our country might soon rise to eminence in this regard, for we have here as good material from which to manufacture as can be found anywhere.

In the making of perfumery the essential oils of the various flowers are extracted, and from the bases of which the compounds are made. The manipulation of these oils and a knowledge of the ingredients with which they are compounded are secrets which those engaged in the manufacture of the choicest scents have been careful to guard from the public. The perfumeries mostly used at the present time are toilet waters, soaps, extracts for flavoring handkerchiefs, powders, cosmetics, pomades, and oils for the hair. The quantities manufactured in this country, each season, are in money value about $3,000,000 worth, the principal manufacturer being Mr. FELIX B. STROUSE, of No. 594 Broadway, in this City. Messrs. PHALON & SON, also of this City, have gained a high reputation as manufacturers of choice perfumery, but their goods are mostly specialties. The principal places (in fact the only ones) in this country where the manufacture is carried on, are New-York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Baltimore and Boston. In some other cities there are druggists who make cheap toilet waters, but no practical perfumers are to any extent engaged in the business outside of the places above mentioned. These cities manufacture annually to about the following amounts—inclusive of toilet soaps that are made:

New-York, $1,000,000; Rochester, $300,000; Philadelphia, $400,000; Baltimore, $100,000; Boston, $100,000. Probably, taking the country throughout, and including the smaller manufacturers, the value of perfumeries annually made and consumed here is about $3,000,000. The importations of perfumery far outstrip this sum in value, yearly, and may be set down as averaging not less than $5,000,000 per annum. Of the whole amount sold about $2,000,000 finds purchasers in New-York City. Of course in this estimate are included both the consumers who reside here and those who come from other places to purchase stocks of goods. The general use of perfumes in this country may be dated back to about fifteen years ago. Previous to that time comparatively little was used, and the bulk of that was imported. The only manufactures then were lavender-water and a poor imitation of cologne, which some druggists kept on hand for their customers. Scented hair-oils were used to some extent, but they were of poor quality, and, in most cases, injurious to the hair. Of the large number of American perfumes now used, many have highly poetical names, and others express the peculiar quality of the odors they exhale, or are named so as to be attractive. Thus we have: Airs of Heaven, Ambrosia, Bridal Bouquet, Camelia, Caprice of Fashion, Darling Bouquet, Evening Star, Ever of Thee, Forget-me-not, Friendship's Offering, Fifth-avenue, Gen. Grant's Bouquet, Kiss-me-Quick, Kiss-me-Sweetly, Lily-of-the-Valley, Love-me-Dear, Little Mac, New Mown Hay, Newport Breeze, Neptune Nosegay, Ocean Spray, Oriental Drops, Something New, Stolen Kisses, Sweet Sixteen, True Love, Telegraph, Upper Ten, Union Forever, Wedding Perfume, Night Blooming Cereus, Balm of a Thousand Flowers, Jockey Club, &c., all of which are extracts for the handkerchief.

The best of our own American perfumes are put up in imported bottles of cut glass, which are made mostly in Bohemia, and which of course make these perfumes higher priced than they would be otherwise, as a heavy duty has to be paid on the glassware thus imported. They are mostly in the shape of small and handsomely-cut decanters, with handles, which, after the perfume is used for toilet purposes, may be used for something else in the house. The glass manufacturers in Boston and Pittsburg, however, are now making an excellent article for perfumers' uses, which bids fair, in a short time, to equal that now imported. The best quality American perfumeries fall very little behind those of foreign manufacture, and as to these latter the American imitations are so perfect that only expert judges can detect the essential difference between them. As our people seem determined to pay high prices for the imported articles, however, notwithstanding as good, or nearly as good, can be purchased from the American manufacturer, it will be a long time yet before the balance of trade will be in our favor.

The people of the West Indies and of South America prefer American perfumes to any other, and up to within a few years ago a large trade was obtained from those sections. Vast quantities of toilet water were shipped to them from this country; but the high rate of tax to which these goods are now subjected under our Internal Revenue law, has nearly broken up this export trade altogether, and remitted it into French hands, as our manufacturers are not able, owing to the high rate of labor, added to the Government tax, to send out their goods at prices low enough to compete with the European makers.

The manufacturers say that if the Customs duty on the imported ingredients were lowered they could then compete with the French makers and increase the trade at least thirty-three per cent. annually. They complain, also, that the manner in which the stamp system is carried out is injurious to the business. As matters now stand, the manufacturer is obliged to affix a stamp to every bottle of extract, every package of cosmetic that he makes. The jobber who buys from him charges the wholesaler a profit not only on the article itself, but also on the stamp duty for which he has paid the manufacturer, and the retailer in turn pays an additional profit thereon to the wholesaler, so that when the customer comes to purchase from the retailer, he has to pay for all these various profits accrued while the goods were passing from hand to hand. If the English system could be adopted, allowing the retailer to affix the stamp, the manufacturers say the Government would get fully as much revenue, while, at the same time, the goods could be sold at a cheaper rate, and the trade would be proportionably increased.

Bewitched—A Kentucky Woman Tries to Break a Spell with Poison.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Aug. 9.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. ELLEN FITZGERALD, a married woman, about forty years of age, and the mother of several children, attempted to commit suicide at her residence on Main-street, between Eleventh and Chapel, by swallowing a quantity of bed-bug poison, the chief component of which is strychnine. At an early hour yesterday she went to SUTTON's drug-store, on Jefferson-street, between Ninth and Tenth, and asked for something to destroy bed-bugs. The druggist gave her the poison, and she went home, and soon after entering the house she began to drink the contents of the bottle. Mrs. MITCHELL, who was in the room, observed the action, and seized Mrs. FITZGERALD by the throat, and compelled her to eject from her mouth a quantity of the poison. She managed, however, to swallow more than sufficient to have caused death. A physician was speedily summoned, and by prompt treatment the deadly potion was removed from her stomach. She was then removed to St. Vincent's Home, the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, on Fourth-street, where she was kindly cared for. When questioned as to the motive for the suicidal act, she told a strange story of ignorance and superstition. For some years she kept a huckster stand in the Tenth-street market, and her troubles were brought upon her in the course of trade. She says that about four years ago an old fortune-teller, who lived in Congress-alley, came to her stall and purchased a pair of chickens, but in a short time returned and said they were not as they had been represented, and wanted the purchase money refunded, but Mrs. FITZGERALD did business upon the principle that "a trade is trade," and positively and peremptorily refused to return the money received for the chickens. At this the wizard-woman became very angry, and said that she would go home and fix up a spell, and come back and put it upon Mrs. FITZGERALD. The next day she again visited the market-place, and was friendly with Mrs. FITZGERALD, apologized for her rudeness the day before, that the chickens were all right, and finally induced Mrs. FITZGERALD to taste some wine she had with her. As soon as the enchanted mixture had been swallowed, the old fortune-teller revealed her true character. Her friendly manner had been assumed for the occasion, to enable her to accomplish her fell purpose. She made a number of mysterious signs, and then told the affrighted woman that she had put a spell upon her, and that as long as life lasted she would suffer from a consuming inward fire—a burning inside, as Mrs. F. terms it—which no doctor could cure. Mrs. F. avers that, as soon as the fell words were spoken, she began to warm up internally, and since that hour has felt as if she were being consumed with fire; that her head burns and blazes as though it would burst. She has tried all sorts of remedies without effect. She went to the old woman who had conjured her, begged her pardon and plead with her to remove the spell, and offered to pay her handsomely. The old woman refused, whereupon Mrs. FITZGERALD pitched in and thrashed her soundly. The burning still continued, and she again visited the old woman to get relief, but she was inexorable and refused to remove the spell for any consideration. Mrs. FITZGERALD says that, gored to desperation by her sufferings, which she knew nothing but death could alleviate, and confident that her soul was gone, she tried to poison herself, and still wants to die. A medical examination disclosed the fact that she was of unsound mind. The old fortune-teller did pretend to "conjure" her, and this so worked upon the weak, superstitious fears of Mrs. FITZGERALD as to drive her crazy. She will be sent to the insane asylum today.

A State Labor Convention at Syracuse—An Independent Party to be Formed.

The following is the call just issued by ALEX. TROUP, State Organizer for the State Nominating Convention of the Labor Reform Party:

The legal voters of the State of New-York, irrespective of past party connections, who are in favor of forming an independent political party, to be known as the Labor Reform Party of New-York, are invited to send delegates to a State Convention, to be holden at City Hall, City of Syracuse, on Thursday, Sept. 13, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing a full State ticket in the field, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the Convention in connection with the Labor Reform Party in this State.

The basis of representation will be two delegates from each Assembly District.

The officers of the Labor Unions in the Assembly Districts, chartered under the National Labor Union, will call meetings in their various districts for the election of delegates.

In districts where no charter for a Labor Union has been granted, those favorable to the movement are invited to call meetings and send their representatives. The delegates, before being admitted to seats, will be required to subscribe to the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, on our honor as men and citizens, that we take seats in this Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the support of an independent political party, to be known as the Labor Reform Party of New-York. In doing this we disconnect ourselves from all political parties with which we have heretofore acted, and pledge ourselves to support the platform of principles of the National Labor Union and the candidates nominated by this Convention."

Any further information required will be cheerfully furnished by addressing ALEXANDER TROUP, Executive Officer, National Labor Union State of New-York, No. 802 Greenwich-street, New-York City.

Another Fatal Affray—A Drunken Man Attacks a Woman and is Struck Down by Her Husband.

Yesterday afternoon, about 12½ o'clock, an affray occurred among the inmates of the house No. 222 Cherry-street, which will probably result in the death of one of the persons concerned. HUGH McCALL, a laborer, thirty-five years of age, who was infuriated with the effects of liquor, made a wanton assault upon Mrs. CATHARINE MATHEWS, striking her a severe blow in the face, in return for which she struck him with a hammer which she happened to have in her hand, whereupon he knocked her down. PATRICK MATHEWS, the husband of the prostrate woman, at this moment ran up and struck McCALL on the head with an ax, felling him to the floor and causing a compound fracture of the skull. MATHEWS, seeing that McCALL was probably dangerously hurt, proceeded to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where he surrendered himself to Sergt. SMINCK, and gave a full account of the affair. Officer VAN RANST was immediately sent to the house, and arrested Mrs. MATHEWS, who was locked up with her husband at the Station-house. Police Surgeon SAVILLE was called to see the wounded man, and pronouncing his injury to be of a fatal character, directed him to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. The fact that he was insensible precluded the taking of his ante-mortem statement by the Coroner, and that officer was, therefore, not summoned.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The monasteries in England hold 2,432 acres of land.

Business is suspended in Madrid after 9 o'clock, owing to the intense heat.

M. PREVOST PARADOL leaves no fortune He was evidently *un*fortunate.

A bazaar lately took place in London in aid of the "Home for Lost and Starving Dogs."

The British House of Lords has decided that a Peer can be made bankrupt. Common sense settled that question some time ago.

Mr. CARLYLE has been nominated unanimously to the office of President of the London Library, in place of the late Earl of CLARENDON.

The library of the British Museum now contains 1,600,000 volumes, and is doubling itself every fifteen years.

There are 12,000 windmills in Holland at the present day, for the simple purpose of drainage.

Belgium, a little kingdom of 11,382 square miles—about the size of Maryland—gives comfortable support to over 5,000,000 people, or about 500 to the square mile.

The Prince of WALES has become President of the National Committee for Distributing Aid to the Wounded of both France and Prussia. It is proposed to send out surgeons and nurses.

The younger ALEXANDER DUMAS has just finished a comedy called "Divorce." A comedy by that name sounds well. Would not a "farce" be more appropriate, however?

It may be interesting to know that the melody of the "Marseillaise" is German holy music, found in an old church of the German village Holgheim, to which the French adapted only their words.

The *Marseillaise*—that is to say, the paper formerly edited by M. HENRI ROCHEFORT—is dead. M. ROCHEFORT writes the elegy of the deceased, which appears to have collapsed for want of funds, caused by the war.

The death of Mr. WILLIAMS, for nearly fifty years proprietor and editor of the *Cambrian*, is announced. The *Cambrian*, which is published at Swansea, is the oldest newspaper in Wales, having been started in 1804.

Berlin is growing more rapidly than any city in Europe. In 1832 it was the eighth in order of European capitals, its population being 250,000; in 1869 it was the third, only London and Paris its superiors, its population being 800,000.

A paper in Burmese, known as the *Burmese Herald*, and published in the City of Rangoon, has attracted the attention of the King of Burmah, who has bought it for £3,600, and gives a subsidy of £30 monthly.

The little boat *City of Ragusa*, two tons burden, which is now crossing the Atlantic, was spoken by bark *No. 2*, in latitude 49° 15' north, longitude 44° west, when twenty-six days from Liverpool. The crew, two in number, were all well.

The Russian Government has just obtained for 125 roubles (3s. each) a manuscript of great value, if authentic, namely, the first copy of the Koran, drawn up by the Caliph OMAR. The purchase was effected through the Governor of Tackekend, in Central Asia.

The literary arena in England is evidently overthronged. The other day a gentleman sent a manuscript to a certain monthly magazine, and received in reply the following: "The editor will not be able to glance at your MS. for several years. It is now at my office awaiting your wishes."

The Duc DE GRAMMONT, whose name has become so prominent during the present month, is well known in England. He married the daughter of a Scotchman, Mr. MACKINNON, formerly member of Parliament for Lymington. Mr. MACKINNON, who was at the head of the clan, died but a few weeks ago.

An English journal says: "It may interest some of our sporting readers to know that, although the Baden season has collapsed, yet an attempt is being made to get up a large Autumn racing meeting at Fontainebleau." The race will be in the direction of Paris, and the Prussians "take the hindmost."

A German statistical writer remarks that the invention of the sewing-machine has enabled one woman to sew as much as a hundred could sew by hand a century ago; but, he continues, one woman now demands as much clothing as a hundred did a century ago, so that matters are not much changed after all. Matters may not be, but clothes are.

A number of small cinerary urns containing calcined bones have been found in a field in the outskirts of Aubusson. This is the first positive proof discovered of the Roman occupation of Aubusson, and it supports the tradition which attributes the foundation of the château to the first CÆSAR.

Prof. VON GRAFE, the celebrated oculist, well known to a great number of Englishmen, died at Berlin on the 20th inst. The day before, when he was brought out upon the balcony, he said to his attendants, prophetically: "To-morrow I shall see the sun no more." He was a Privy Councilor, and considered the greatest authority in all matters relating to the eye.

A letter from Metz in the *Daily News* says: "We are not all arrested yet, but if we go on at the present rate we soon shall be. The correspondent of your contemporary, the *Standard*, is the latest victim. He is accused of the high crime and misdemeanor of entering the French camp without permission, and of telling the sentinel that his British passport was an order from head-quarters."

The Bombay *Gazette* says of a Capt. PRESTON who would "hunt the tiger": "He was dreadfully mauled, both arms broken, and face and shoulder bitten. It was the first time he had ever been out tiger shooting—and he had killed two, running after them as though they were hares, and was rash and over-confident, and when the tiger charged was kneeling down to take aim, and the gun missed fire."

Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "A little of the apologetic spirit shown by M. DUBOIS RAYMOND, rector of the University of Berlin, would, if possessed by certain distinguished persons, have prevented the present war. The rector, while ascending his rostrum the other day, began his discourse by these words, addressed to the students: 'Gentlemen, excuse my French name.' *Figaro*, who tells this story, is in some degree consoled by the fact that M. DUBOIS RAYMOND is a Swiss."

A New-Zealand journal contains the following graphic synopsis of the plot of a local drama:

"THE ROSES OF THE WAIKATO!"—ARABIN'S NEW DRAMA.—INCIDENT.—SCENE: CAVE—WOMEN AND CHILDREN, &C.—PRISONERS IN KINGITE'S HANDS.

Phœbe—Tiny—Tiny! Tiny's found us out!

* * * * *

Phœbe—Here he comes back! Oh! You angel-sent Tiny! There's a packet on his neck.

Louise (opens and reads)—"Heard Tiny whining about the camp—saw note attached to collar—can't tell enemy's strength—put this drug in their morning's food—we shall attack after breakfast—God be with you!"

* * * * * * * *

[Morris about to put Lt. Woodgrove on fire.]

Lt. Woodgrove—Oh, horror! horror!

Louise—Not yet! not yet! Mercy!

Phœbe—Ah—the poison works—we are saved—we're saved!

The Press and people of New-Brunswick are discussing some charges in their public accounts which they think objectionable. There is "the toilet account of the Speaker of the Assembly," amounting to nearly $100. Fifty dollars are charged for gloves and neckties for Mr. Speaker; and there are charges for collars, scent, lavender, hat and other articles. The Legislative Council have also run up a heavy bill for "stationery" imported from England, and the bill is found to include such items as the following: "One game—Aunt Sally—with figures, sticks, &c., complete, £1 10s.; three boxes puzzles, in polished mahogany boxes, 25s.; four dozen packs gentlemen's and ladies' visiting cards, £1 6s.; one pair electro-plated candlesticks, £1 4s.; one lady's traveling and dressing bag, fitted complete, £4 15s.; a bagatelle table, with balls, mace, cue, &c., £2; one dozen pairs ladies' kid gloves, 6¾, in dressing-bag, £1 16s.; one case of scissors for a lady, £1 1s." The Speaker's little account might have been passed, but the people may well wonder what the Legislative Council can have been doing.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1870.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Fighting yesterday before Metz is reported by the way of London, but up to 1 o'clock this morning no particulars had been received, excepting that the attack was made by the French. On Friday morning a small Prussian force was repulsed near Frousard, (a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway,) and their commander captured. The fighting for a time was sharp. A brilliant reconnoissance by the French troops toward the River Nied is reported to have been made on the same day. The Prussian cavalry are said to be active, making raids in small bodies, but no general forward movement has been made by the German Army. LE BŒUF's resignation has been formally accepted by NAPOLEON. The Emperor on Friday visited the various encampments about Metz. On Thursday he reconnoitered the enemy's position in the woods, between St. Avold and Forbach. Marshal BAZAINE is to command the Second, Third and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine, Gen. TROCHU the corps now forming at Chalons, and Gen. VINOY the corps being formed at Paris. A London dispatch states that the seat of war is now between the Rivers Saar and Moselle; 70,000 additional troops have already been sent to the front. Gen. CHANGARNIER has been appointed Commander of the fortress at Metz. The French Army is said to hold an admirable position on the Moselle, their front being at right angles with their line of communication with Paris.

The investment of Strasbourg by a portion of the Prussian Army is reaffirmed. All the avenues of communication between Metz and that city are also held by the enemy. The commander of the fortress and the Prefect of the city have both issued proclamations that no surrender will be made, but that the position will be defended to the last man. It is announced in Paris that all communication with Strasbourg is cut off, and that the Prussians are surrounding the city. The garrison of the city is represented to consist of 11,000 men, independent of the National Guards, and 400 cannon are in position. A later dispatch from London reports that the town had capitulated after a brief bombardment.

Advices through Prussian sources represent that 71,000 prisoners were captured in the recent engagement. The Saarbück fight was more demoralizing to the French than was at first supposed. Among other captures made was the sum of 1,000,000 florins. The Prussians now hold Pfalzbourg and the adjoining passages of Vosges. The garrison of Bitsche, when the Prussians arrived at that place, consisted of only 300 men of the Garde Mobile. The German cavalry are before Luneville. Advices from St. Avold up to Friday night are to the effect that the French Army is west of the Moselle and still retreating. The Prussian cavalry had reached Pont-a-Monsson, about halfway between Metz and Nancy on the railway. The Prussian and French iron-clads were recently in close proximity off the mouth of the Elbe. MCMAHON's defeat is now attributed to a telegrapic blunder, FAILLY having been directed to move on Limbach, but in the telegram received the word was Kansbach; hence the disaster. King WILLIAM has issued a proclamation at St. Avold, in which he declares military conscription abolished in such portions of France as are now occupied by German troops. Should the troops be expelled from France he says no retaliation will be made upon the French in Prussia, as "it would be unfair to punish men for belonging to a country cursed with a BONAPARTE for sovereign."

In Paris, yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, a communication signed by many citizens was read, thanking the Deputies for the work already accomplished, and urging renewed energy in forwarding men and supplies to the front. Gen. CANROBERT is in command of the Army of Paris. Volunteering is active, and all classes are coming forward to join the army. The capital is said to swarm with Prussian spies, and the Police are fully employed in searching for them. A number of arrests have been made. The London *Post* asserts that the Prince Imperial is with his father. A dispatch from Brussels, on the other hand, states that private advices received in that city from Metz confirm the previous story that he has been removed from France, as he has not been seen in camp or at church since Sunday. The French Empress, it is said, has made arrangements to go to England by way of Belgium, should necessity require it. Large quantities of concealed arms have been discovered in Paris, supposed to belong to parties inimical to the Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Dispatches from London state that cholera has broken out in the towns on the shore of the Black Sea, and vessels thence are quarantined at Liverpool....The Orange celebrations at Londonderry, Ireland, on Friday, was attended with much violence. At one time the affair assumed so dangerous an aspect that the riot act was read. Over forty persons were more or less injured. At Enniskillen quiet was preserved only by a great effort on the part of the Police and soldiers....The London *Post*, of yesterday, contains what is termed an "affectionate article" on MOTLEY and America.... The weather throughout England is favorable to the crops....Holland has sent 1,200 volunteers to Rome for service in the Papal Army....The Archbishop of Buenos Ayres died in Rome on Thursday....A Republican meeting was held in Madrid, Spain, on Friday evening, at which the speakers advocated the most liberal views for the future government of the country. The proceedings have caused great excitement in the city.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Cuba gives some interesting details in regard to the insurrection. The telegraphic correspondence between DE RODAS and the Colonial Minister of the Home Government at Madrid is also given, in reference to the question of reinforcements. DE RODAS states that the losses from December, 1869, to July, 1870, were 3,000, and by September will probably amount to 5,000. It will require an equal number, he says, to replace these soldiers, whose terms of enlistment expired; and in all 10,000 troops will be necessary to give the Spanish Army in Cuba the same strength as it had last year.

A serious riot occurred, yesterday, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, between the Irish and Italian workmen employed on the Grand Park. About two hundred were engaged in the fight, which lasted about an hour, when the rain exercised a cooling effect upon the combatants. A number were severely if not fatally injured. More trouble is anticipated, and the Sheriff of the county has been summoned to the scene.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, it is reported, will surrender the prisoners now held by his orders at Yanceyville, in that State, to Judge BROOKS, at Salisbury, on Thursday next. It is also reported that an injunction is to be applied for to restrain the State Treasurer from paying the State troops for their services during the "rebellion."

JAMES RICHARDS, a boy fifteen years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself at Cordon, Ill., on Friday. A reprimand received at the tea-table was the cause of the act.

J. H. WALKER, a leading citizen of Corning, Adams County, Iowa, was assassinated at that place on Thursday. No arrests have been made, and the assassin is unknown.

Secretary BOUTWELL addressed a large number of the business men of Boston at the Shoe and Leather Exchange, in that city, yesterday. Among those present were Gov. CLAFLIN, Ex-Gov. JEWELL of Connecticut, Senator WILSON and others.

The Vice-President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused the arrest of RODEN, yesterday, at Buffalo, for overdriving *John Morrissey* in the five-mile dash at the races in that city on Thursday last. RODEN, it is said, was not the driver on the occasion, but, as he had his horse on the cars, he gave bail for his future appearance rather than be delayed.

The printers' strike in San Francisco has ended in a disastrous defeat of those engaged in it; and the strikers have returned to work on the old terms. Other concessions were also made on the part of the Typographical Union which cannot fail to prevent a recurrence of such difficulties in the future.

The steamer *Grace Irving*, which was sunk, on Thursday, in Boston Harbor, was raised on Friday night, and found to be but little damaged.

A large meeting was held in Portland, Me., on Friday evening, of those favorable to the nomination of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN to the United States Senate, in the place of Senator MORRILL, whose term expires with the present Congress. Resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted.

Two laborers, named respectively JOHN DRISCOLL and JOHN BROWN, while at work near Boston, on Friday night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment. PATRICK BURNS, while at work at Croton, in this State, was killed the same night by a similar accident.

A man named GEORGE F. CHADWICK was held before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on a charge of having an altered United States bond of the value of $10,000 in his possession.

There were 4,575 alien passengers landed at this port during the week ending yesterday.

Mr. Boutwell at Boston.

The Secretary of the Treasury leaves us in doubt as to his position on the shipping question. He told his audience at Boston yesterday that the revival of American maritime trade is contingent upon the acquisition of ability to compete with the iron ships of England, and to break down the monopoly of the carrying trade which that country has acquired. That is true. But in regard to the means to be employed for the attainment of these ends, Mr. BOUTWELL is silent. He tells what must be done, but not how to do it. Now it is upon the latter point that his views are desired. Does he favor the free admission of the materials that enter into ship-building, or the continuance of high duties for the benefit of special interests? Is he an advocate of a reform of the Navigation laws that would enable Americans to buy cheaply-built foreign ships, or does he adhere to the prejudices which prevailed in Congress as against the President's suggestion? In other words, is Mr. BOUTWELL's hostility limited to English monopoly, or to all monopolies, English or American?

On the subject of taxation, Mr. BOUTWELL adheres to the notions which the country repudiates. He is still the unchanged apostle of a policy which Congress was compelled to abandon, and which the Republican Party must discard if it would retain its power. As to the funding scheme, we submit that the European war has for the present disposed of it effectually. It will be a good thing when events make it feasible. To give attention to it now, in the presence of events which render its application impossible, is to exhibit unseasonable devotion to a favorite idea. Mr. BOUTWELL will gain nothing by kicking against the pricks.

The First Results of the War.

The fragmentary installments in which all reliable details of the present European struggle are obtained, have doubtless made the present war appear to the majority of readers a comparatively uneventful one. Deprived by the rigid censorship of both Governments of the accustomed abundance of descriptive narration, it is only by a careful study of the results which defy concealment, that we can calculate the magnitude of events about which so studious an endeavor has been made to keep the world in ignorance. It is but ten days ago since the confidence of the French nation was unbounded, and the spirits of the soldiers as elastic as when they left Paris in the full persuasion that they had begun their march to Berlin, and now all France is impelled by a common instinct of self-preservation to rush to arms; ominous words have been uttered in the Legislature against the dynasty, a Commander-in-Chief has been deposed, and a Ministry overthrown. And yet the two engagements which have been the cause of this, are as faintly outlined as if they had happened in the interior of Asia, and as there was probably no one present at either not engaged on either side, and whose business it was to observe and record the struggle, we shall probably obtain, only after they have been dwarfed by still greater events, an approximate idea of their true details. About the chief of these two battles, that of Woerth, we have as yet no reliable information of the number of men engaged, of the number placed *hors de combat*, or of the nature of the position held by either army, while of the fight at Saarbrück we have, it may almost be said, no information at all.

To any one who has attentively watched the Prussian advance it is obvious that most of their victories hitherto have been obtained without striking a blow. With a steady, resistless energy, they have kept pouring thousands of men down the valleys of the Rhine, the Moselle and the Saar. Never advancing without an overwhelming weight of reserves behind, the three great divisions of the Prussian Army have occupied position after position along a frontier line of about sixty miles, and have by sheer pressure compelled the French Generals to seek safety in concentration—a course which MCMAHON declined to take only to come very near being annihilated. That section of Eastern France which lies between the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine, and is historically known as Alsace, is already, with the chief defense, Strasbourg, practically in the possession of the Prussians. The struggle which they are at present urging for the possession of the section between the Moselle and the Vosges, anciently known as Lorraine, will probably be decided as much by the tactics, which have already so successfully directed the movements of the Prussian troops, as by actual contest. Every fresh advance of this irresistible mass of fighting men against which the French have only inferior numbers to oppose, is itself, therefore, a fresh success. The union of boldness and caution was never more conspicuously shown in warfare than in the Prussian plan of the present campaign. The veteran tactician Gen. MOLTKE, has, up to this point at least, shown that he could transcend even 1866, and that a series of fortified positions, which it has been the study of military engineers for the last two centuries to perfect, could be dealt with as easily as the mountain barriers of unprepared Bohemia.

The political results of the war are still more startling than its military achievements. It found Germany filled with intestine divisions and sectional jealousies; it has made her throb with the united pulse of a single great nation. It found France imperialist; it has made her almost revolutionary, and in spirit, if not in fact, republican. If it ends in the same strain as it has begun, there will be but two Great Powers left on the Continent of Europe, viz., Russia and Prussia—for Austria will have sunk, by the Prussian absorption of South Germany, into a second rate position, and France, whether she emerges from the struggle republican or imperial, will, if defeated, have suffered a loss of prestige which a generation, at least, will be required to restore. The war was startling in its commencement—it continues to be unprecedented in the character of its progress, and bids fair to be productive of the greatest historical changes of the century before its close.

Heralding Storms.

It is only of late years that meteorology has been thoroughly studied as a science, and utilized. Careful observations made by scientific men, both in this country and in Europe, have clearly demonstrated the fact that Nature, even in her wildest and apparently uncontrolled moods, is always governed by established laws. Even in storms, she moves by the operation of regular forces, at regular times, and across certain geographical lines. By the light of modern discoveries it has become possible to map these natural phenomena with almost as much accuracy as the geographer can delineate the earth.

Attempts have recently been made to utilize the meteorological knowledge which has been acquired, in the interests of humanity and of commerce, by heralding the approach of storms, their force, direction and velocity. In England and France this has been tried for several years, and with great success, by means of the telegraph and of concerted signals. Owing, however, to the fact that such information could only be given in those countries, to a very limited extent along the coast, in case of transverse storms—which were most prevalent—the system has not as yet been brought to any great perfection. In the United States, however, the circumstances are far more favorable, and we have reason to believe that they will soon be taken advantage of to perfect a system of which the country will have reason to be satisfied. The prevailing courses of our storms are such that there is comparatively little difficulty in notifying shipping of their coming, in time to prevent much of the disaster which would otherwise be inflicted.

In February last Congress by joint resolution authorized the Secretary of War to "provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the Continent, and at other points in the States and Territories, and for giving notice to mariners on the Northern lakes, and on the sea-coast, by telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms." The object of this resolution was to organize a complete system of storm observations, and signaling, in the interests of commerce; and it was intended to utilize the military establishment as an auxiliary. The scheme commended itself at once to the favor of Secretary BELKNAP, and from the first he has vigorously co-operated in the organization of the force required to carry it into successful operation.

Under the immediate charge of the Signal Corps of the army the work has rapidly progressed; and there is reason to hope for salutary results during the approaching stormy months, not only along the sea-coast but upon the great lakes. Of course it is not to be expected that the full benefit of such a system can be immediately realized. Such enterprises require a great amount of organization and discipline. There is, however, little doubt that our system of reporting storms will soon be a source of justifiable national pride. Ever since February last, Gen. MYER, of the Signal Corps, has been diligently engaged in studying the systems of other countries, consulting with experienced observers, telegraph companies, and business men, as to the best methods to be adopted, and the best points of observation and distribution.

By putting the duty into the hands of the military, its efficiency will be increased, and the expense very materially lessened. It will surprise many of our readers to learn that the entire estimated expense of the service was but $15,000 for the last fiscal year, and is estimated at but $25,000 for the year ending June 30, 1871. Stations for observation and reporting have already been established at a large number of prominent points, and the system may be said to be at least fairly inaugurated. It is warmly approved by Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, and by Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS, of Yale College, two of the most eminent meteorologists in the country. Both concur in the entire practicability of the scheme, not only as a means of saving lives and property by reporting the approach of storms, but as an aid to scientific investigation.

A Retrospect.

The saddest and one of the most heavily responsible hours of the rebellion was that which immediately followed the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN. At the moment there was a common outcry for vengeance. It came first and loudest from President JOHNSON, but was re-echoed everywhere until, after long battling with death, Secretary SEWARD came from his sick bed. The assassin in his bed-chamber taught him, if indeed he needed the lesson, that a vendetta might be worse than a war, developing far more dangerous passions, imperiling more the safety and the liberty of the individual, and begetting strifes and animosities which would at last become hopelessly incurable. It was this blind, unreasoning spirit of personal revenge which had murdered LINCOLN, and brought himself to the verge of the grave. The first task of the statesman and philosopher was to suppress it—a work of infinite difficulty.

Something of credit is due to the Conservative wing of the Republican Party in the final accomplishment of this work. It established an *entente cordiale* between the patriotism of the North and the intelligent peace-loving sentiment of the South. It made many things possible that at the moment seemed improbable. Even in its defeat, or rather surrender, it conquered, for the basis of the ultimate reconstruction is almost identical with the first scheme, which consisted of a term of military rule, to be succeeded by a restoration of self-government. The military rule was absolutely needed. It was really the mildest and most liberal Government possible at the time. The agents for any other form of control were wanting. To give the South back to its old and arrogant oligarchy would have been a repudiation of the whole theory of the war for the Union. To place it in the hands of the waiting Northerners, who had gone there for position and spoils, would have been literally the establishment of a foreign rule. To confide affairs to native loyalists was hardly better, for they were mostly inexperienced, and all were unpopular with the masses. The military rule was the alternative, and that was adopted, with the fixed purpose that it should have a short lease of life, and give place to elective government at an early day. But this was where divisions arose. There was no great difference except upon the question of time. Some wanted universal suffrage and universal amnesty at once, a condition which we have now almost reached. All agreed that we must sometime abandon the system of "satrapies," and when and how to do it was the problem.

That has been solved at last. In the short space of five years the Republican Party has achieved the work of reconstruction, and remitted to the lately rebellious States all their ancient rights, except that of holding men in bondage or subservience. Their fate lies now in their own hands. If they have venal governors and legislators, it is their affair and not ours; as the New-York Board of Aldermen is our affair and not theirs. The theory left us in the march of events is only this: in the relations of the citizen to the State, and through the State to the nation, there must be an entire liberty of political thought and action. If this is undemocratic, we are sorry for the Democrats.

Revolution by Act of Parliament.

Mr. GLADSTONE was the other day eulogized by an English paper as being equally worthy to rank as a successor of PEEL as of PALMERSTON, while a fortnight ago we find him, in a speech on the ballot, enunciating sentiments that would have made the hair of either of those statesmen stand on end. A generation back, the Chartists of Great Britain were stigmatized as firebrands, visionaries, and fools. Today, the English Premier is bold enough to avow his belief in the most cardinal of their "five points," and an avowal from such a source means, under the present constitution of the Liberal Party, its early embodiment in the law of the land. "When we have adopted household suffrage," said Mr. GLADSTONE, "we have, I think, practically adopted the principle that every man who is not disabled in point of age, of crime, of poverty, or through some other positive disqualification, is politically competent to exercise the suffrage; and it is a simple question of time and convenience, when this suffrage shall be placed in his hands." The paradoxes of one generation have literally become the truisms of the next. The Chartists have their revenge for years of persecution and misrepresentation. Their first and greatest point of manhood suffrage is espoused by the foremost statesman in England. Their second, of vote by ballot, can scarcely fail to become law next session, and it may not unreasonably be predicted that the remaining three, of annual Parliaments, payment of members, and equal electoral districts, are not very far from adoption. The British Constitution has proved a much more elastic document than Lord JOHN RUSSELL dreamed of when he put down the Reform bill of 1832 as a "finality" measure. The "revolution by act of Parliament," which the Duke of WELLINGTON thought possible, is actually in progress.

Looked at from the vantage ground of our more advanced institutions, there is nothing very new in the political dogmas whose advent fills with horror the minds of many good people in England. We have sounded what are there thought to be "the dim and perilous deeps" of democracy, and have found them to be the only "sure and firm-set earth." How much British liberalism has profited by this, we need scarcely point out; its most candid and thoughtful representatives are among the most forward to admit the obligation. As a phase in the development of European freedom, the strides in political enfranchisement which England has made of late years are worthy of all admiration. The British people never have been distinguished by that passionate attachment to a political ideal which for nearly a century has been the characteristic of the most powerful section of the French. Changes which with the one have been boldly original, have been with the other cautiously tentative. Yet the tortoise has outstripped the hare after all; and while a free Press, free speech, and free schools are still but imperfectly possessed on one side of the Channel, they are accomplished facts on the other. France has taught the world its propaganda of freedom, but has failed to enjoy the fruits of it herself. Generous, impulsive, and self-sacrificing, she has been ruled now by a mob, and now by the ablest man who could grasp the sceptre; while Great Britain, not specially distinguished for any of the three attributes we have named, has, by a plodding and practical sagacity, achieved an amount of both liberty and prosperity which her ally is still striving after.

Naval Armaments.

Active naval operations appear to have been undertaken by France, and their character may be assumed with tolerable certainty. Her great preponderance over Prussia in ships and guns must necessarily reduce the latter to chiefly defending vulnerable points on shore, at which land works can be aided by the few powerful vessels available in the contest. Naval battles at sea are highly improbable, as a reference to the strength of the two navies will show. At the beginning of the year France possessed 62 iron-clads, including batteries, 264 wooden screw-steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels, an enumeration substantially correct to the present time. Of this large force the iron-clads are, as might be expected, the most notable feature. Some of them are remarkable for their great size and immense defensive and offensive strength. The *Magenta* and *Solferino*, built in 1861, are plated with iron of great thickness, with effective backing of other material. They carry 100-pound rifled guns, and are furnished with destructive rams or spurs, projecting under water for twenty feet. The *Couronne* and the *Normandie* are constructed entirely of iron, with very thick extra casing above the water line. The first is 6,076 tons, and the second 5,600 tons displacement, and they have very heavy batteries of forty and thirty-six rifled 32-pounders, respectively. The *Invincible* is another of the same class; her armament consists, however, of thirty-six 100-pound guns, also rifled. One of the most peculiar of these iron-clads is the *Taureau*, which is a powerful steam-ram, lying nearly level with the water's edge, and armed with a spur of tremendous strength, capable, with the use of her powerful engines, of splitting a ship in two. She has but one gun, which is of twenty tons' weight. The deck and sides form a kind of iron dome, from which shot will glance, and no boarding by an enemy is possible. The *Rochambeau*, formerly the *Dunderberg*, built for the United States, and eventually sold to the French Government, is another immensely strong ram, with impenetrable armor, and a beak of most destructive power. The next class of the iron-clad fleet are frigates, four of which are provided with four turrets, and four with two turrets each, and all are armed with heavy rifled batteries. There are eighteen of these. Nine coast-guard ships, and twenty-six floating batteries make up the total number of sixty-two iron-clads, with 672 guns of the largest calibre. The total armament of the French Navy is 3,045 guns.

To oppose this force, Prussia can bring six iron-clads, only one of which, the *König Wilhelm*, is of the first class. She is, however, of very great strength, being covered with eight inch armor, and carries twenty-three rifled 96-pounders of KRUPPS' hammered steel, and capable of being fired twice in one minute. There are on deck four immense and massive bulkheads, each containing a 300-pound gun. The remaining iron-clads are, though less effective, good specimens of their class, being all heavily sheathed and armed. In addition to these, there are nine wooden steam-frigates, twenty-three gun-boats, three sailing frigates and smaller vessels, bringing the total force up to fifty vesels, exclusive of forty-one gun-boats of two guns, and nine of one gun each. The total armament of all classes is 539 guns.

The British Navy may or may not ultimately be brought into active use. The navy consisted of 609 vessels of all classes in September last, and of these 43 were iron-clads. This last important division of the force includes seven of the first-class, all of nearly 7,000 tons, and as heavily armored as possible and of great speed. They carry generally 36 guns of the heaviest description. There are seven others of scarcely inferior power, and five more not quite equal to this second-class. Six of the iron-clads are turreted, the remainder broadside ships. The batteries of the 43 iron-clads are as a rule, the heaviest afloat, except those of the *Konig Wilhelm's* bulk-heads. The rest of the navy is composed of 76 steam-ships of the line and frigates, 57 steam corvettes and sloops, 118 steam gun-boats and gun vessels, and a number of other ships, such as tenders, troop-ships, transports, &c., complete the list. It may be added that the great steam-ship Companies are bound by their charters to place their ships at the disposal of the Government if that is demanded, and these constitute a formidable available addition to the naval forces of Great Britain. The total number of guns is nearly eight thousand.

Spain possesses about 100 war steamers, of which six are iron-clad frigates, heavily plated, and carrying together 161 heavy guns. There are also a number of sailing vessels. The total naval strength of Spain may be estimated at about 120 vessels of all classes, with nearly 1,100 guns. The naval forces of Austria were, according to recent returns, 45 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. Of these two are iron-clad line-of-battle ships, of over 5,000 tons, and seven are iron-clad frigates of from 500 to 800 tons. The fleet altogether carries over 500 guns. The Italian Navy consists, as lately stated, of 99 ships-of-war, with 1,032 guns. Among these are 22 iron-clads, with 272 guns, one of which is 5,700 tons, heavily armored, and having 30 guns of large calibre. In addition to these, there is an iron-clad ram with two guns of the heaviest description. The Russian fleet consisted, at a late date, of 290 steamers and 2,205 guns, and twenty-nine sailing vessels with sixty-five guns. The iron-clad portion of this force is of considerable strength, consisting of two frigates, three floating batteries, two corvettes, eleven turret-ships and six monitors—the whole mounting 149 guns. The largest of these is the *Sevastopool*, which is nearly equal in dimensions to the largest English vessels of the class, and exceeding any that the French Navy possesses. She is furnished with a formidable beak, and is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Turkey has 163 vessels, with 2,283 guns. Thirteen are iron-clads, of which seven are of large size—one, the ram *Osman Ghazy*, being equal, or nearly so, to any war-ship afloat. Such are the forces which a European general war would call into service. It is not easy to conceive of the enormous amount of destruction they could effect, nor the extent to which the world's commerce would be wiped out of existence by their means.

Romance in Pinafores.

Complaint is often made that the world is growing dull and prosy in its old age. Before the pitiless march of progress and enlightenment, all the poetry of life, we are told, has vanished, and the spirit of romance pines under the tyranny of the commonplace. The delightful possibilities that cheered us in the pages of Mrs. RADCLIFFE are possibilities no longer. Amid the hard realities of modern life, scarcely the most sanguine soul can cherish any hope of marrying a Duchess, or some day finding himself to be a kidnapped child of fortune. The day of these surprises and transformations has gone by, and we are born, and marry, and die in the most humdrum manner, and are in no respect to be distinguished from our neighbors.

But the people who talk this way evidently do not read the newspapers. The reporters and the telegraph tell a different tale. Every morning the newspaper comes to us with enough romance concentrated in its columns to make the fortune of a dozen sensation novelists. What mutation of fortune does Mrs. RADCLIFFE give us, more startling than the story of that worthy German peddler, who woke up the other morning and found himself a Count?

The *Murders in the Rue Morgue* thrills us with no more horrible mystery than the dark atrocity which is now baffling our Police. Reading of the elopements and the constancy and miraculous first-sight loves of young people nowadays, one is tempted to believe that Time has really gone backward, and left us once more in the Arcadia of the poets. We have only to shut our eyes to see Corydon and Phyllis dancing to pipe and tabor on the greensward. A young woman's trunk breaks open on the highway, and out pops the little God from amidst the tumbled laces, and lays hold of the nearest, and, let us hope, the most worthy by-stander, and drags him to the lady's feet. A Prince meets a pretty governess, and straightway insists on being degraded from his princely rank that he may marry her. Old Gen. VON STEINMETZ, summoned from a victorious battle-field to aid the orphaned daughter of his comrade, takes a strategic view of the situation, and as the only way of relieving her distress, makes her his wife at once. And every day of the week the idyllic woes of Enoch Arden are repeated and surpassed.

True love, in fact, which makes the world go round, as the song assures us, scorns now, as always, the beaten track. No proper-spirited girl will go to the longed-for goal of marriage through the common and prosaic ways, if she can win it as well with all the dangerous concomitants of an elopement. Stolen fruit is proverbially sweetest, and it is doubtless not so much a barbarian whim as an unconscious recognition of some craving of our nature, which makes it a custom in most savage nations that the bridegroom shall seem to gain his bride only by stratagem or force. So it is scarcely to be wondered at that elopements should be in perennial favor. It would be well if they were always as innocent or as happy as the one which is recorded to have taken place a day or two ago in Michigan, where an enterprising Lovelace of five ran away with a blushing Clarissa of three. With a consideration not always evinced by older gallants, the youthful lover took care to secure his mistress' treasures, including her favorite dolls, and other playthings, and to wash her face and comb her hair before starting. The adventurous pair, taking passage on the railway cars, were recaptured at the first station, but their journey was long enough to win them enduring fame in the annals of baby romance. Their exploit is worthy to rank with Master Reginald Bazalgette's bold expedition to the North Pole, when, revolting at the "ungustice" of being fed on "nasty messy rice puddens," he set forth with Johnny Christmas to seek a fairer fortune, or with Miss Lily's still more wonderful *Voyage Round The World.*

The Chicago *Journal* says: "Hon. JAMES STRAIN, of Warren County, will be a candidate for State Penitentiary Commissioner in the approaching Republican Convention, and that Messrs. LOGAN, of Whiteside, and WASHBURNE, of Alton, of the present Board, will be candidates for re-election."

AMUSEMENTS.

In the City—Early Openings.

Two of our large theatres reopen their doors to-morrow night, so that the dull season, dramatically speaking, may be said to be over and a new cycle of public festivity to have begun. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, one of the most successful comedians the American stage has produced, makes his re-entrance at Booth's Theatre in the always popular drama, "Rip Van Winkle." This drama has been acted a great deal here, yet such is the hold upon public liking and sympathy attained by Mr. JEFFERSON by his performance of the hero, that we do not doubt "Rip Van Winkle" will prove on this revival as attractive as ever. The opening night at Niblo's will be signalized by the appearance of a clever American actor, Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT. Report speaks highly of Mr. BARRETT's merits, and although, in undertaking the arduous part of *Lagardere*, in the "Duke's Motto," he necessarily challenges comparison with the last impersonator of the rôle on these boards, his friends are persuaded that not even the recollection of Mr. FECHTER will prevent the new *Lagardere* from being a decided success. That two principal Metropolitan theatres should begin their season with an American actor as the attraction, is a healthful and gratifying sign, and we trust that results will altogether approve the wisdom of these patriotic selections. Niblo's has been under the hands of an army of painters and upholsterers for weeks past. The lobbies have been handsomely frescoed, the floors relaid, and the seats covered with crimson plush. The prevailing colors are white and gold. The iron work of the seats, in the lower part of the house, has been painted a light pink. "The Duke's Motto" will be presented on the opening night with the following cast:

Capt. Henri de Lagardere	Mr. L. P. Barrett
Duke de Gonzaques	Mr. F. C. Bangs
Carrickfergus	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hector Peyrolles	Mr. H. A. Rendle
Esop	Mr. E. B. Holmes
Regent Orleans	Mr. G. D. Chaplin
Lemuel	Mr. C. Wilkinson
Duke de Nevers	Mr. C. Miran
Mahcorne	Mr. H. A. Enos
Navailles	Mr. E. K. Collier
Chevanay	Mr. F. F. Mack
Bannerman	Mr. E. B. Denison
Tonio	Mr. F. Tyson
Trumpeter	Miss A. Atherton
Blanche de Nevers	Miss Louisia Moore
Duchess de Nevers	Madame Ponisi
Zillah (with song)	Mrs. S. S. Cline
Servant	Miss Strickland

Miss LIZZIE PRICE was engaged to play *Blanche*, but that lady having started for California, Miss LOUISA MOORE takes her place. At the conclusion of Mr. BARRETT's engagement, LOTTA will play a short engagement. She has a new play written for her by BOUCICAULT. Afterward we shall have the "Black Crook," reconstructed in a style of great splendor.... The season at Wood's Museum will commence the first week in September. Mrs. SCOTT SIDDONS has been engaged, and will open in TOM TAYLOR's play "'Twixt Ax and Crown." The interior of the theatre has been remodeled, and the auditorium redecorated with great taste. ....Miss LENA EDWIN has taken a lease of the establishment No. 720 Broadway, lately occupied by Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, and intends to open it about the middle of next month.... The new theatre now building for Bryant's Minstrels is located on the north side of Twenty-third-street, near Sixth-avenue, and has a frontage on Twenty-third-street of 50 feet, extending back 90 feet. It will be four stories in height, and will have a Mansard roof. The architecture will be of the *renaissance* style. The auditorium will be 50 feet wide by 60 feet deep, and will comprise a parquet, balcony, and family-circle, which will seat about one thousand persons. The auditorium will be approached by three staircases, each 5 feet 6 inches in width. There will be two proscenium-boxes, richly adorned, one on either side of the stage. The dressing-rooms and offices, with a large green-room, which can also be used as a reception-room, will be located under the stage, and will be reached by an entrance in the basement story. The stage will be 50 feet wide by 30 feet deep, and will be provided with all the modern improvements.... The Grand Army of the Republic, in recognition of the services rendered on various occasions by Mr. W. H. POPE in behalf of the wounded soldiers of our late armies, and that of the widows and orphans of the slain, have tendered to that gentleman, through many prominent officers, a complimentary benefit, which has been accepted by him. The benefit will be given at Steinway Hall, Sept. 14, and a great variety of musical and elocutionary entertainments will make up the evening's programme.

Domestic Notes.

Miss LAURA KEENE and company are in Burlington, Iowa....Mr. J. S. CLARKE is to appear at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, on the 5th of September....Mr. CHARLES FECHTER and Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ have arrived in Boston from England....Miss SOPHIE WORRELL has leased the Adelphi Theatre, Boston, and will open it on the 29th inst....Miss LUCY RUSHTON is recuperating in Canada....A hundred thousand dollar opera-house is being erected in Toledo, Ohio....An array of talent is promised to appear at the Buffalo Academy of Music during the season, commencing 5th September. First there is FOX & DENIER's pantomime troupe, then Miss LOUISA MOORE and Mr. CHAS. WYNDHAM; after whom come Edwin Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Albert Aiken, Lucille Western, Becket's British blondes, Lotta and Dominick Murray....BECKET and his blondes have been edifying the Mormons in Salt Lake City....Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT were recently at Halifax, N. S....The Lydia Thompson Troupe will play at Rochester on the 22d, 23d and 24th of this month....MAGGIE MITCHELL has entered into an engagement with LOWELL & SIMMONDS, and will open in Elmira on the 3d of October.

Foreign Notes.

Considerable interest has been excited in London by the production entire of WAGNER's opera, "Fliegende Hollander." The *Athenæum* gives some details of the composer's history, which are worth transcribing. Up to the year 1838 WAGNER had not been a successful man. He had been the orchestral conductor at Würzburg, Magdeburg, Kœnigsburg and Riga; a symphony of his had been tried at Leipsic; he had composed an opera called "The Fairies," at Würzburg, which the director would not produce; he had subsequently produced an opera at Magdeburg called "The Novice of Palermo," which was given but once, and he had been quarreling with the manager at the Riga Opera-house, where he was Kapellmeister; and he finally resolved to have "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," presented, if possible, at the French Grand Opera-house. For three years, 1839 to 1842, he lived in hopes that "Rienzi" would have been brought out either at the Academie Royale (now the Imperial Opera-house) or at the Renaissance. Backed as he was by MEYERBEER, who afforded him aid in every way, the directors shrank from producing a new work by an unknown composer, especially as the *mise en scene* would have been costly. WAGNER was reduced to great extremity. He wrote for the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, he composed waltzes and polkas, he arranged the scores of the Grand Opera for the piano-forte—among the latter the *Favorita* of DONIZETTI. He was setting the libretto of the "Flying Dutchman," with the hope that the work might be done at the Grand Opera, when, thanks to the intervention of SCHRŒDER DEVRIENT, the celebrated singer, he received the news that his "Rienzi" had been accepted for Dresden. But so reduced was the composer that he sold his libretto of the "Fliegende Holländer" to M. LEON PILLET for £20. The director gave the book to M. DIETCH, a member of the musical staff of the Grand Opera, to set. M. PAUL FOUCHER remodeled the story, and wrote the words of WAGNER's poem; but the opera was a complete failure when produced in November, 1842, with Mme. DORUS-GRAS as the heroine, and M. CANAPLE as the *Flying Dutchman*. M. FOUCHER laid the scene in Shetland. M. DIETCH must have been consoled for his failure twenty years afterward, as he took a leading part in the mounting of the "Tannhauser." M. DE GASPARINI, who wrote the biography of WAGNER, furnishes some very interesting details of his early career. After the great success of "Rienzi" at Dresden.

the "Fliegende Holländer" was brought out (2d of January, 1842) with a result quite as favorable for the composer's fame.

Of the opera itself the *Examiner* says:

> It is a dramatic conception expressed in dramatic language, and has plenty of scope for scenic effect; but the most important thing, the music, is the least pleasing. The soprano rôle has not the usual importance, musically speaking, though Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA made the most of it. The weight of representation falls on the *Dutchman*, which was rendered by Mr. SANTLEY with that care and judgment he invariably exerts; but the difficulties of the score were such that he could hardly keep them under; while Signor FOLI, as competent a basso as any on the stage, was more than once at variance with the orchestra in time and tune. With music of such a character it is greatly to the credit of all concerned, especially Signor ARDITI, that the first representation was so far perfect. We do not remember to have seen an orchestra or an opera conducted with such masterly skill as on this occasion. It only remains to add that it was most carefully put on the stage; and in again expressing gratification at the long-promised appearance of a Wagner opera, we hope it has opened the way for all the others; at the same time affirming our opinion that, if they be like this one, Wagnerism will not find many converts in England.

A comedy in one act, from the pen of Mr. ALBERY, the author of the "Two Roses," was performed at the London Gaiety on July 25, with the title of "Doctor Davy." It is a new version of the same piece in which Mr. HERMANN VEZIN performs the part of the great English actor.... ....The Royal Academy of Music is adopting the Paris Conservatoire system of prizes. Medals were awarded on the 23d ult. to Mr. WYNGHAM and Mr. PARRY, Mrs. W. E. GLADSTONE presiding on the occasion....The season of French opera bouffe closed on the 30th. Our readers will have noted the general closing of Paris theatres on the receipt of the news of disaster on the Rhine....Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS lately discovered in the British Museum a MS. Concerto for the triple-stringed harp of Wales, composed by HANDEL for POWELL, the harper to GEORGE II. There are three movements, an *allegro*, a *larghetto*, and a *rondo finale*. As a work by HANDEL it is naturally a curiosity.... M. FAURE, on his return to Paris, has been called upon, as well as Mme. SASS, to sing the "Marseillaise," now accepted by Imperialism as the national air. M. FAURE has adopted the Rachel reading of 1848, in giving the words "*Amour sacré de la patrie*," which he sings kneeling, enveloped in a tri-colored flag. At the Opéra Comique, Mme. GALLI-MARIE and M. MONJAUZE, the tenor, sang the "Marseillaise." At the music halls, the air of the Girondins, "*Mourir pour la patrie*," is the favorite piece.... It is stated that during the past musical season in Paris more than 300 concerts were given, exclusive of those of the Conservatoire, the Sunday Popular Concerts, the choral societies, matinées, &c....M. CAPOUL, the popular French tenor, has returned to Paris from Homburg, the latter being completely deserted by the visitors since the opening of the war....HERR MAX STRAKOSCH has engaged Mlle. CARI, the contralto of Drury Lane, M. VERGER, the baritone, and M. VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist, to accompany Mlle. NILSSON in her American tour....The German Beethoven Festivals will take place at Vienna, Berlin and Bonn in spite of the existing hostilities....GUSTAV VOGT, the well-known oboe player is dead....Signor MABELLINI has produced, at the old Theatre Ré, in Milan, a three-act comic opera called "Fiametta."....Signor POMPEI has been on a tour with an Italian opera company in Manila, Batavia and the Archipelago. He has made an arrangement with the Bombay people to supply them with a good opera company, to commence the season in November next.... Only six London theatres are now open....A new historical comedy, "Madame de Maintenon," by VICTOR HUGO, is to be produced at the Francais...."Les Prussiens en Lorraine" is in preparation at the Ambigu Comique....A collection of the Italian dramas by Signor CARMELO M. MONREALE has been published by Signor GARINI, at Girgenti....The Parisians are sensitive upon the subject of patriotic music just now. Two clowns at a concert in the Champs Elysées, the other day, performed a little on the violin, and were ill-advised enough to give their interpretation of the "Marseillaise." They were assailed by a storm of hisses and driven from the stage....The war has driven numbers of artists to Paris from Ems, Homburg, Baden, &c. Mme. THIERRET narrowly escaped capture by the Landwehr, but she and GIL PEREZ got safe off from Bâle to Mulhausen, and thence to Paris. Mme. PATTI has reached Paris from London, where she had played in the "Etoile du Nord" at Covent Garden, with great success.... A grand international musical festival is to take place at Antwerp in April next if the fates are propitious....FLOTOW'S "L'Ombre" is to be translated by M. DE LAUZIERES....The young men at the Conservatoire were permitted by the French Minister of War to delay joining the reserve for fourteen days....A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* asserts that the music of the "Marseillaise" is "German holy music, found in an old church of the German village of Holgheim, to which the French only adapted their words."...The *Salut Public*, of Lyons, announces the death in that city of M. PIERRE DUPONT, the song-writer. He was born at Rochetaillée (Rhône) in 1821.

A Scene of Terror—Upsetting of Coal Oil upon an Audience—Women and Children in Flames—Several Persons Injured.

The Elko, Mo., *Independent*, of a recent date, says: "A terrible accident occurred at the Court-house night before last, during the performance of Prof. C. A. LEWIS and troupe. The Court-room was filled to overflowing, the greater portion of the seated audience being ladies and children. The audience was delighted and in high spirits until near the close, when the janitor of the Court-house essayed to turn the lights down, in order to darken the room for the exhibition of a tableau. The middle chandelier, containing six large coal oil lamps, with their globes and chimneys, was immediately over the heads of a number of ladies, and was attached to a pendant bar upon the ceiling by a spiral screw, of the existence of which, it appears, the janitor was ignorant, though he knew the chandelier could easily be turned around. In thus turning it, as he had frequently done before, in order to reach all the lamps, the whole thing came down with a crash, the lamps rolling upon the floor under the feet of the audience, two of them bursting and scattering their flaming contents over the ladies, and a great column of flame shooting up almost instantly to the ceiling. The scene which followed beggars description. Men, women, and children rushed into the flames from the rear, in hopes of reaching the single door of the room, which offered the only sure avenue of escape. Getting into the flames, and finding their further progress shut off by the dense throng crowding into the door, men leaped over the balustrade into the bar, while some of the ladies swooned and others rent the air with their screams. This heightened the confusion to a panic, and several children jumped from the windows—the room being in the third story of the building—and others attempted to do so, but were held back. Children were tossed over the balustrade among the tables, chairs, &c., or thrown among the vacant seats in the other direction, while ladies were seized and held by main strength or knocked back with great but necessary violence. In the hall leading to the stairway several persons were knocked down and run over; one infant, dropped in the hall, was run over by nearly the entire audience without receiving the slightest injury. Deputy Sheriff CRAIGHEAD and others made a bold stand on the stairway, where the most imminent danger awaited the panic-stricken crowd, and did noble service in checking the headlong rush, and, doubtless, saved many lives and limbs thereby. A few men (to their shame be it said) were so frantic and terror-stricken that even on the stairway they attempted to climb over the heads of women and children, and were promptly seized and tossed over the balusters to the ground below by the gentlemen who had taken the perilous position on the stairs. Meantime, as soon as the balance of the audience got out of the room, so that the heroic men who stood their ground could get at the flames, some of them drew their coats off and commenced smothering the fire on the floor, while others, themselves wrapped in flames, were busily engaged in extinguishing the flames which enveloped the clothing of several ladies, and others still were picking up and carrying out children and caring for the wounded. Mrs. SMITH, wife of D. S. SMITH, druggist, sustained more severe external injuries than any one else. She was sitting under the chandelier when it fell, and the contents of one or more of the lamps were emptied into her lap, saturating her clothes, which immediately took fire. Before the flames could be extinguished her lower limbs were severely burned in spots from the feet to the body; her clothes from the knee downward were entirely consumed and badly charred from that point to the waist, while both wrists were severely and both hands slightly burned. Her wounds are severe and painful, but not dangerous. Mrs. HARRY HARVILLE was knocked down in the doorway and severely trampled before she could be extricated. It is feared that she received dangerous internal injuries. Mrs. RICHARD CAMERON, who sat under the chandelier, received the contents of a lamp in her slippers, and had both feet badly burned, but received no injury, we believe, above the ankles."

Tub Race at Buffalo—Exciting Sport.

The Buffalo *Courier* of the 13th inst. says: "Curiosity seems to be one of the prevailing elements of human nature, as it collected a considerable number of persons at the foot of Erie-street, last evening, to witness the tub race between several young gentlemen of this city. Each one of the ungainly craft had been christened by its owner with the most agonizing name his ingenuity could invent. The course was from the end of LEMAN'S boat-house float to a point opposite BARKER'S float and return. Master ED. WILLIAMS was the only young gentleman who accomplished the feat without capsizing. A majority of the tubbists seemed to have but little practice in the art of navigating their unstable vessels. The numerous duckings which they received, and the beautiful turnovers which they performed in the watery element, created roars of laughter, and caused much merriment among the assembled spectators. We advise the members of the tub club before they announce another contest to take place, to practice all they can and present to their audience a funnier and better race than that which occurred last evening."

THE TURF.

The Saratoga Summer Meeting—Second Day's Racing—Oysterman Wins the Steeple Chase, McDaniels' Colt Wins the Kentucky Stakes, and R. B. Connolly the Selling Race.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—There was a splendid attendance on the course today; the grand stand being completely filled in every part with elegantly attired ladies, who manifested the warmest interest in the different races, and especially in the steeple chase, with its exciting incidents. The latter event was the most attractive feature of the day's sport, and a more magnificent or exciting contest was never witnessed; the closeness of the finish eliciting the acclamations of the spectators. The weather was delightfully cool and pleasant, the storm of the previous day having cleared the atmosphere and rendered the temperature highly enjoyable. The absence of four-in-hand and six-in-hand teams is conspicuous, both Mr. BELMONT'S and Mr. HELMBOLD'S magnificent turns-out being absent, and the only four-in-hand team being that of Mr. EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie—four well-matched chestnuts.

The day's racing was excellent; Col. MCDANIELS' horse *Oysterman*, ridden by the clever Canadian jockey, ALLOWAY, winning the steeple-chase in grand style, after a fine contest with *Biddy Malone*, who lost a stirrup in the race, and required the bridle to be weighed in to make her jockey the required weight. *Biddy* has proved a cheap purchase for her owner, for she won the hurdle race at Long Branch the day after he bought her, and took the $200 for second horse in the race of today. With judicious and careful training, this mare bids fair to rival *Nannie Craddock* as a steeple-chaser, while over hurdles she promises to be invincible in weight-for-age races.

The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, brought out a splendid lot of youngsters, some of them destined to play a distinguished part on the turf. It was won very cleverly by Col. MCDANIELS' chesnut colt by *Lexington*, dam *Canary Bird*, beating seven others. This colt was purchased by Col. BRUCE at Mr. ALEXANDER'S annual sale in Kentucky, for Messrs. B. ECKERSON & MCDANIELS, and will undoubtedly make a successful racehorse. The party connected with the stable won a good stake by his success, as they also did over the victory of his stable-companion, *Oysterman*, in the steeple-chase.

The selling race was won by Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL'S horse *R. B. Connolly*, beating four others very easily. Since he came into the hands of his present trainer, Mr. A. TAYLOR, this horse has been remarkably successful, winning several good races; but it is a singular fact that, unless he is treated to a pint of whisky and water just before he runs, he will not make an effort to win, and has accordingly to be bribed with his Bourbon before every race. His trainer was very confident of his horse's success, and his owner and friends backed him to win a good stake, which was cleverly landed.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

This was a handicap for all ages, over three miles of fair hunting country, for a purse of $1,000, of which the winner took $800 and the second horse $200. There were four runners, *Oysterman*, 150 pounds, ridden by CLEMENT ALLOWAY; *Biddy Malone*, 145 pounds, ridden by GRIFFIN; *Sir Joseph*, 150 pounds, ridden by SUTCLIFF, and *Raven*, 142 pounds, ridden by HOGG. The course was the same as that run over in the previous steeple-chase, and the route was designated by various colored flags, between which the jockeys were supposed to go. There were twenty-nine jumps to be taken in the race, making the circuit of the inclosure three times, in full view of the spectators on the grand stand. In the betting, *Oysterman* was a warm favorite, selling for $380, *Biddy Malone* $120, *Sir Joseph* $75, and *Raven* $60. *Biddy Malone*, with *Oysterman* close up, took the lead over the first hurdle, but *Raven* directly afterward passed them both, and led over a few of the leaps, when *Oysterman* deprived him of the lead, and with *Raven* close up, they run the circuit of the course the first time; *Oysterman* taking the water jump two lengths in front, with *Raven* ten lengths before *Sir Joseph*, and *Biddy Malone* last. *Oysterman* retained his lead the second time round, with *Raven* a couple of lengths behind, and *Sir Joseph* ten lengths behind *Biddy Malone*. All the horses took the numerous jumps in admirable style, none of them making a mistake. On the third and last circuit, a change in the position of the horses took place, *Biddy Malone* running into second position. A fine race home ensued between the mare and *Oysterman*, but the latter was two lengths ahead of her at the last leap, a hurdle placed half way up the homestretch, was taken, and he won the race by that distance, *Biddy* beating *Sir Joseph* ten lengths for second place, with *Raven* the same distance behind Capt. ELWES' horse. Time, 7:20. A finer or more exciting steeple-chase contest was perhaps never witnessed, and it afforded intense delight to the spectators.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, handicap for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course; weights for all steeple-chase horses to appear on the 10th, and entries to be made at the usual hour the day before the race; $800 to the winner and $200 to the second horse.

D. McDaniels' b. h. Oysterman, Jr., 6 years, by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 150 pounds............ 1
Donohue & Griffin's br. m. Biddy Malone, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Olio, 145 pounds.............. 2
C. G. Elwes' b. g. Sir Joseph, (late Bohannon,) 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 150 pounds.................. 3
Joseph Grand's blk. h. Raven, 5 years, by Falcon, dam by Knight of St. George, 142 pounds.......... 4
Time—7:20.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The second race was for two-year olds, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, with $1,000 added by the Association; one mile. There were forty entries and eight runners, so that the stake was worth to the winner $3,300 clear of his own stake. The starters were J. A. GRINSTEAD'S bay colt by *Lexington*, dam *Sally Lewis*; KEENE RICHARDS' *Knight of St. George*, colt; F. MORRIS' *Eclipse* filly; J. MCCONNELL'S *Lilla Harness*; D. WITHERS' *Bapta*, filly, by *Leamington*; D. MCDANIELS' ch. c. by *Lexington*, dam *Canary Bird*; B. G. THOMAS' b. f. *Aureola*, and A. BELMONT'S b. c. *Idaho*. In pools, GRINSTEAD'S entry was the favorite up to a short time before starting, when MCDANIELS' colt superseded him in the pool betting, he selling for $605; GRINSTEAD, $410; MORRIS, $200; MCCONNELL, $170; THOMAS, $260; WITHERS, $310, and BELMONT, $190. The Richards colt took the lead, with MCDANIELS next and GRINSTEAD third; and as they went around the turn, the two first named were side by side, with *Lilla Harness* third, GRINSTEAD fourth, MORRIS fifth, WITHERS next, and BELMONT and THOMAS lapped in the rear. They ran thus along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole, when MCDANIELS begun to show his head in front of RICHARDS; and at the three-quarter pole he was leading the latter a clean length, with GRINSTEAD third, two lengths behind, and the others strung out. Coming up the straight stretch, MCDANIELS increased his lead at every stride, and galloped home a clever winner by six lengths before RICHARDS; GRINSTEAD third, THOMAS fourth, MORRIS next, and WITHERS, BELMONT and MCCONNELL in the order named. Time—1:51¼.

SECOND RACE.—The Kentucky Stakes, for two-year-olds, one mile; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; $1,000 added. Colts, 100 pounds; Fillies, 97.

D. McDaniels' ch. c. by Lexington, dam Canary Bird.............. 1
Richards & Kilgour's b. c. by The Knight of St. George, dam (the dam of John Kilgour) by Glencoe.............. 2
James A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Sallie Lewis, by imp Glencoe.............. 3
A. Belmont's b. c. Idaho, by Kentucky, dam Varino 0
D. D. Wither's b. f. by Leamington, dam Babta.... 0
B. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, by War Dance, dam Dixie (Herzog's dam.).............. 0
F. Morris' ch. f. by Eclipse, dam Slasher. Barbarity. 0
Joseph McConnell's ch. f. by Lilla Harness, by Revolver, dam Luxemburg's dam, by Lexington.... 0
Time—1:54¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third race for a purse of $600 for all ages was the last; one mile and three quarters. The entries were *R. B. Connolly*, *Climax*, *St. Patrick*, *Norton Colt* and *Tom Woolfolk*. *Connolly* sold for $450; *Climax*, $200; *Tom Woolfolk*, $60; *Norton Colt*, $110; and *St. Patrick*, $60. *Connolly* was fractious at starting, but when the flag fell he rushed to the front and won cleverly.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race, purse $600; for all ages, one and three-fourth miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights: for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; for $600, 16 pounds.

Jno. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. For $600. 102 pounds.. 1
R. W. Walden's br. h. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel. $1,500. 111 pounds.............. 2
I. W. Pennock's b. c. 3 years, by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price. $600. 74 pounds.............. 3
Fisher & Carson's ch. g. Tom Woolfolk, aged, by Lexington, dam Floride. $600.............. 4
Gov. Bowie's gr. h., St. Patrick, 4 years, by Stonewall Jackson, dam Chickamauga. For $1,000. 96 pounds.............. 5
Time—3:19¾.

The Racing at Buffalo—The Winning Horses on Thursday, Lady Garfield, Henry, Cossette and John Morrissey.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1870.

In the first heat of the third race on this day's card, the most noteworthy animal was the chestnut colt *Logan*, raised in Kentucky of thorough-bred stock. This bringing on of clean-bred horses for trotting purposes is just the thing to reduce the time. Nineteen horses were entered and twelve came to the post. The start was made after a second attempt, and as the horses were all fresh and in good condition the heat was run in 2:30½ in grand style. On the homestretch, *Lady Garfield* closed on *Black Mac*, who led until then. This horse pleased none, owing to the fact that his action was not plain and square as the action of a trotter should be. *Logan* and *Coleman* were distanced. The second heat of the first trot came next. Only three horses started, but the heat was most exciting, because it was contended for by horses which were fairly matched It was won by *Henry* in 2:28, closely pressed by *Hotspur*. *Rockey* brought up the rear at no great distance. The second heat of the 2:40 race had only ten competitors out of nineteen entries, and as *Lady Garfield* did so well in the first heat great hopes were entertained by her backers. Still greater was their consternation, however, when the Judges announced that *Lady Garfield* was withdrawn. Large sums were lost upon her, and great indignation was loudly manifested, as on the first heat she came in without any signs of distress. Again there was much delay in getting the horses off. At length they started fair, and trotted a slow heat in 2:36. *Cossette* won by a rush on the last few strides, followed on her flanks by *Joe Shaw* and *Quaker Girl*. The annoyance felt on the withdrawal of *Lady Garfield* was calmed down by the public declaration of the President that the mare was physically unfit to contend. The third heat of the first race was won by *Henry* in 2:28. *Hotspur*, in despite of good driving, came in second, and *Rockey* was badly distanced. In the third heat of the second race the start was fair and the entire heat proved interesting. All horses kept close together until they passed the first quarter, then they strung out on the offstretch, and after that they closed up again and *Cossette* won in 2:34¾. The fourth heat of the first race lay between *Hotspur* and *Henry*. The two got off well after tiring the patience of the Judges by false starts. It was trotted in splendid style by *Henry*, who never once broke until within a few strides of the judges' stand, when his driver struck him. They passed the line with *Henry* in advance just a neck, and *Hotspur* trotting square on his flank. Time—2:23½, the best yet made for this meeting. In the fourth heat of the second race the usual difficulty in getting off was repeated. *Black Mac* led, *Cossette* followed second at the half-mile post, and so on in a string to the homestretch, when *Cossette* came to the front, trotting parallel with *Black Mac*, who gave his fair antagonist the prize by passing the post in a gallop. *Cossette* showed great game and good temper, and proved herself a trump. Time—2:35.

For the five-mile dash, five horses were entered, and three came to the post. *John Morrissey* was the favorite. *Independence* behaved badly, and after a tedious delay, spent in vain endeavors to sooth his temper, he was withdrawn. The race lay between *Ed. Ellis* and *John Morrissey*, *Ed. Ellis* leading for two miles; time on each mile—2:35. On the offstretch of the third mile, *John Morrissey* gained the lead for a few strides, and then was caught up with. Neck and neck they passed the stand, when *John Morrissey* got the lead, and made a gap of three lengths. Third mile—2:37½; fourth mile—2:48. The distance began to tell on the horses, and on the last mile both horses seemed quite exhausted. *John Morrissey* came in ahead in 3:15.

Friday's Racing at Buffalo—Goldsmith Maid and Lucy the Winning Horses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1870.

The first race was called a few minutes before the hour announced, so as to insure promptness, the evening having quite closed in on the previous day before the sports were brought to a close. A report, yesterday, that *Lady Garfield* had died of zetiness, proved to be incorrect. This afternoon she is still alive, but is said to suffer severely from violent palpitation of the heart, a circumstance which tells against her condition and not against her physical powers. *J. Morrissey* is very low, and time and rest alone can set him up again. The attendance is about equal to that of yesterday, about ten thousand persons being on the ground. Now that the meeting draws to a close, it may be well to state that it has been in all respects a brilliant success, and that it reflects much credit on all concerned.

Lady Thorn not being in order to go, the trot virtually lay between *Goldsmith Maid* and *George Palmer*, with the *Maid* as the favorite. *Rockey* was withdrawn, and the mare took the pole. The double-team race was declared off. *Jesse Wales* and *Darkness*, *Henry* and *Purity*, being withdrawn, *Honest Allen* and *Lucy* were not allowed to make a walk over the course. The special purse is to be trotted for by *Lucy* and *George Wilkes*. The high wind, though it gives relief from the heat, tells against the horses coming down the homestretch.

The first heat was run in 2:23½, the mare leading in a steady trot all through. *George Palmer* broke on the third quarter, and the distance lengthened so much between the competitors that on the homestretch there was room to hope that *Goldsmith Maid* would distance *George*, but the brave little brown closed up, and lost the heat by barely two lengths. The second race between *Lucy* and *George Wilkes* came on next, the pole being taken by *George Wilkes*. The first start was a go, and the horses went neck and neck until they reached the off stretch, when *Lucy* led, and *Palmer* broke and lost ground; *Lucy* slacking speed he gained, but on the homestretch the mare let herself out, and came home easily, *Palmer* following five lengths behind, and manifesting much distress. Time, 2:25. The second heat of the first race was done in 2:21, and won by *Goldsmith Maid*. She trotted in magnificent style, showing her speed and still more her reliability of temper and her great endurance. During the entire trot she never once broke, though once on the off stretch she was passed by *Palmer*, but she steadily increased her speed and won with ease. In the second heat between *Lucy* and *George Wilkes*, the interest was much less than at first, owing to the small hope of *George Wilkes* coming in the victor, and when the mare passed the line it seemed that all saw only what they expected. The time was slower than that of the first heat, being 2:25½. Immediately after this heat the two five-mile horses of yesterday's dash were led on to the track looking in better order than could be hoped for, considering the extreme fatigue that they both manifested at the end of the trot. *Lady Garfield* also appeared, being quite feeble and suffering.

Goldsmith Maid took the trot in three successive heats, doing the mile in 2:20, and never once giving her antagonist a chance. Nothing could be more beautiful than her style of moving. She was as even as a spirit level, quick as a flash and steady as a trained hunter. Much money has changed hands, as the horse's reputation is good, though the mare's is better. *Lucy* won her trot in three straight heats. She could not do less after the example of *Goldsmith Maid*. Thus ended the Buffalo trots for this occasion.

The Hartford Tragedy—Death of Vix.

The Hartford *Courant* of the 13th says: "PAUL VIX, who shot himself on Tuesday, after attempting to kill his wife and another woman, died in the hospital yesterday afternoon. When Dr. HASTINGS visited him in the morning his whole body was completely paralyzed, and it was apparent that he could not live the day out. A Catholic priest visited him just before his death, and administered the holy sacrament. It was the wish of the dying man that his body should be taken to St. Peter's Church preparatory to burial, and short services will be held there at 3 o'clock P. M. today, and the burial will take place in the Catholic cemetery. The wife of the deceased is getting along comfortably, though she is not yet free from danger."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. BEARDSLEY, of New-Haven, arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, July 25.

There are twenty-four Methodist churches in Cincinnati, valued at $639,920.

The Free Christian Union, of London, is proposing dissolution.

Five women preachers are now firmly settled in pulpits in Universalist churches in this country.

Miss LIKELIKE KAWAUKEASEOWAWMEKAKA leads the choir in the Kawalahoe Church, Sandwich Islands.

A movement is on foot to complete the inside decorations of St. Paul's, London, in a grand manner.

The Society of Friends in England report an unusual increase the past year in the number of its members.

The celebration in Brussels of the five hundredth anniversary of the burning of the Jews, has been forbidden by orders from Rome.

The *Methodist* advertises some forty-five camp-meetings during August and the first week of September.

Rev. L. BLACK, of the Iowa State University, has accepted the Presidency of the Pennsylvania College.

Rev. GEORGE P. HAYS, of the Central Church at Alleghany, Penn., has been elected President of Jefferson College, and Rev. ALONZO LINN Vice-President.

An Episcopal "Church Guild" has been organized in Cincinnati. It supports three missions and a reading-room, and will soon start a library.

The Presbyterian Church, West Farms, N. Y., finds, after one year's trial of free pews, that it has received $660 excess of contributions over any previous year.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Church (South) have determined to establish a theological seminary at Columbia, S. C.

The Bombay *Guardian* says that the entire number of those who have identified themselves with KESHUB CHUNDER SEN in India, is a little less than 2,000.

Rev. W. F. WATKINS has resigned his position as pastor of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in New-Haven, for the purpose, it is said, of joining the Episcopal Church.

Senator BROWNLOW writes to a friend: "I am in first-rate health, and see all who call, and their name is Legion." The Parson is evidently in congenial company. The only persons named "Legion" we ever heard of were devils.

Rev. HENRY MORGAN, on Sunday last, baptized the oldest woman in Boston, Mrs. HANNAH HAWLEY, aged ninety-six years. Her father was a Lieutenant in the battle of Bunker Hill. Her husband died in the last war with Great Britain.

The Universalist centenary work is prospering in all the States except Illinois. The amount proposed to be collected in New-York for the Murray fund was $25,000; but $30,000 have been raised. This is exclusive of endowments for educational institutions in the State.

The Methodist Bishop MORRIS says in a published letter, "My day of active service is past. I have not tried to preach for more than three years, being not only old and infirm, but also affected with paralysis. I shall never preach again; but if I can reach heaven at last, I ask no more."

Rev. D. P. RATHBUN, of Buena Vista, Penn., who recently lectured against Freemasonry, was subsequently seized by a party of six or eight men, who dragged him forty rods, rode him upon a rail, plunged him into a mud-hole, and after otherwise maltreating him, poured spirits of turpentine upon his lacerated flesh.

The receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith (*de propaganda fide*), for the year 1868, were 5,308,867 francs, equal to about $1,061,773. This sum, it is said, represents about half what the Romish Church expends yearly on its missions. The various Protestant missions show an aggregate of about 60,000,000 francs per year, equal to $10,000,000.

Bishop KERFOOT, of Pittsburg, in his annual address, strongly urges the wisdom of the free church system. Of the sixty regular parishes in his diocese, but one-fourth rent pews. In all the rest the seats are free, though the rector's salary is in most of them derived from subscriptions. Such pledges, the Bishop thinks, should always underlie and uphold the offertory as the channel of the parishioners' payment of their duty to the rector.

A clerical gentleman of the Episcopalian persuasion was riding along a dusty road when he passed a tired traveller whom he courteously invited to take a seat with him. The wearied wayfarer gladly accepted the offer. The pair had proceeded but a short distance when the clergyman, seeking to improve the opportunity, turned to his companion and solemnly asked: "Are you prepared to die?" Imagine the clergyman's surprise when his companion leaped from the wagon and took to his heels at a lively gait. He evidently misunderstood the purport of the demand.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., writing from Saratoga to the *Evangelist*, says: "Since going to Chester (near Lake George) for the Summer, Dr. JOHN HALL, of New-York, has been very ill, but, yesterday, was mending steadily. There is a murderous design on the life of that noble man which ought to be exposed. The 'Adversary' is setting on a multitude of committees and churches to badger him with invitations and entreaties to do extra work, and by this sort of pious homicide, the man is to be got out of the way. When they have done the job for him, it will be announced in the usual devout formula, that 'by a most mysterious Providence the useful life of this eminent servant of God has been cut off.' The only way to outwit the devil is for Dr. HALL and some other over-driven men to learn that mighty monosyllable, No!"

Advance in Railroad Fares.

As a result of the late declaration of peace between the great competing railway lines, advanced rates, both for passengers and freights, are already announced and will take effect to-morrow. The first advance is not great, but it is understood that the rates will be gradually increased until the old figures are finally fully restored. To all prominent South-western points, passenger fares are $1 50 higher. Cleveland advanced to $12 50, former price $11; Cincinnati, Ohio, advanced to $17, former price $15 50; Louisville, Ky., advanced to $21, former price $19 50; Dayton, Ohio, advanced to $15 75, former price $13 85; Columbus, Ohio, $13 60, former price $11 60; Erie, Penn., advanced to $11 75, former price $11. The fare to St. Louis, Mo., remains unchanged, $25 50. Chicago fare is also unaltered at $18. The new freight rates to be adopted by the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads are not yet decided upon, but will be announced on Monday.

Fatal Accident at East New-York.

Last evening MAXIMILIAN HANBERGER, a tinsmith, residing at the corner of Liberty and Washington avenues, East New-York, was run over in Atlantic-avenue, near Barber-street, by the Canarsie engine and cars and killed instantly. His body was mangled in a frightful manner, and his head crushed to a shapeless mass. The engineer, it appears, did not blow the whistle until within a few yards of the unfortunate man, who had no time to escape. A crowd soon collected round the spot, and the engineer, who had pulled up and alighted after the accident, seeing that angry looks menaced him from all sides, again jumped on the engine, evidently fearing personal violence. But scarcely had he proceeded a dozen yards when several shots were fired after him by friends of the deceased. He was not, however, injured, and up to this time has not been arrested.

Political.

The probable candidates for Assemblymen from the First District of Queens County are Hon. WILLIAM TURNER, of Flushing, who has before represented the District, F. N. LAWRENCE, Esq., also from Flushing, who is not to be a candidate for Congress, as has been stated, and JOSEPH CROCHERON, the proprietor of the Bay Side House. There is no doubt if the Convention represents public opinion as expressed at present, Mr. CROCHERON will be the nominee. In the Second District the candidates are more numerous. Mr. OAKLEY, of the firm of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, can have the nomination if he will take it; and the names of FRANK MCKENNAN, of Newtown, SOL. NOBLE, of Long Island City, and TOWNSEND WRIGHT, of Hempstead, are mentioned. As the Democrats have clear working majorities in both districts, a nomination is tantamount to an election.

RIOT AT MAMARONECK

Collision Between the Irish and Italian Laborers at Grand Park—Several Men Stabbed.

A very serious riot occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Mamaroneck, between a number of Irish and Italian laborers employed in the improvements at that place. It appears that Mr. WILSON yesterday commenced paying off the laborers who had been at work for him, and began by settling with the Italians, about 150 in number, first. This course displeased the Irish portion very much, and a number of them manifested at once a desire to pick a quarrel with the Italians by crowding against and otherwise annoying them. This led to an altercation and fight, in which a young Irishman got seriously, if not fatally stabbed. A general rally of the forces on both sides took place. Stones and other missiles were hurled indiscriminately, and knives were freely used, which resulted in some five or six men being dangerously wounded. The last accommodation train from Manwock last night brought down about sixty of the Italians to this City.

Another Account—Four Persons Reported to Have Been Killed.

For some time past a very bad feeling has been manifested between the Irish and Italian laborers employed in making improvements in the new park, town of Mamaroneck, the Irish appearing to consider that the Italians have no right to work there at all, or, in other words, that the Irish alone are entitled to be employed on that class of work. The Italians have accordingly been subjected to many petty annoyances until their number employed so far exceeded that of the Irish as to render them comparatively masters of the field, as was demonstrated a few weeks ago, when a quarrel between an Irishman and an Italian, brought out reinforcements after reinforcements on both sides, until about 150 Italians drove a smaller number of Irishmen from the scene of their labors. Yesterday a number of Irish who had been imbibing liquor somewhat freely, became displeased because Mr. WILSON commenced paying off the Italian laborers first, and soon showed the state of their feelings in the matter by shoving against the Italians as they presented themselves to obtain their wages. This led to angry words and then to blows, when a general signal of war to the knife was raised. Then knives, stones, &c., were resorted to as weapons, and the mêlée resulted in a number of men on both sides being stabbed and otherwise wounded. An Italian, who came down to the City on a late train, reported that four deaths, those of two Irishmen and two Italians, had ensued. The greatest excitement prevailed at Mamonk when the train left.

Celebrating the Victories—An Enthusiastic German Spends $600 in Treating the Town.

A Prussian named GOTLEIB WAGNER, who recently arrived in this country on the German steamer *Maine*, applied to Capt. DONEVAN, of the Hoboken Police, two days since, to procure the Captain's assistance for the recovery of $400, of which he claimed he had been robbed. WAGNER says that on Monday afternoon, feeling greatly elated over the glorious Prussian victories, he concluded to celebrate the event by a general good time; that after visiting two or three places, he went to SMUTCER'S saloon, at the corner of Fourth and Bloomfield streets, where he thinks he spent about $200 and was robbed of $400, all the money that he had at the time. The case was placed in the hands of Officer KAISER, who traced the exhuberant Prussian throughout his travels on Monday night, with the following result:

WAGNER first made his appearance at the New-Hoboken House, near the Hamburg and Bremen Steam-ship docks, and called for champagne for a house full of sailors, firemen and others. The proprietor refused to furnish champagne, saying that these men were not used to drinking anything but Rhine wine and lager-beer. After expending $6 in these cheap fluids, WAGNER proceeded to Capt. BUSCH'S hotel, where $17 worth of champagne was drank. Officer KAISER next traced the effervescent Teuton to SMUTCER'S lager-beer saloon, at the corner of Fourth and Bloomfield streets. By this time he was feeling as gay as a lark and as generous as a prince. Everybody was invited to partake in honor of the great victories over the French. The whole neighborhood, including men, women and children, came in and drank as much and as often as they liked. The officer found that fifty-five bottles of champagne, ten bottles of claret, and several kegs of lager had been punished, for which $185 were paid. It is believed that WAGNER was relieved of about $100 at this place. WAGNER next made a dive into UHRANG'S saloon, at the corner of First and Washington streets. This was a French house, and soon discovering that he was in the midst of the enemy's camp, he came out at a light expense. The fifth and last call was at OTTO'S Cottage Garden. Here WAGNER stepped up to the bar alone, and called for ten bottles of champagne. The proprietor, Mr. LEWIS, not supposing the man in earnest, asked if he would have the wine "to-morrow?" Throwing out some $20 bills he demanded the wine at once, and then called up waiters, musicians and all others present. A general good time followed, and the bill amounted to $125, beside a $20 bank-note presented to the musicians for refreshments.

On Friday, when WAGNER'S head had become a little clear, he concluded that he had been robbed of about $400; but Officer KAISER concludes that no one but himself is to blame for the missing $600, and he must charge it to the account of the Prussian victory.

The Fourth National Bank Defalcation—Rearrest of the Cashier.

Some time since, WILLIAM VELLMAN, cashier of the Fourth National Bank, was arrested on a charge of defrauding that institution by means of false entries on his books. The accused was indicted under the act of 1864, but it appearing on trial that the bank was chartered under the act of 1863, Judge BENEDICT directed a verdict of acquittal. A fresh indictment was then prepared, and yesterday the accused was rearrested on a bench-warrant issued by Judge BLATCHFORD, and entered bail before Commissioner SHIELDS in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance on trial. This is the first case in New-York where a man has been placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense, and the law points involved will make the trial one of the highest interest.

Drowned at Rockaway.

Mr. DANIEL EARLY, of this City, was drowned at Far Rockaway, yesterday morning, while bathing at a dangerous point on the beach. Two of his friends were near him at the time, and, in company with several other persons, they did their utmost to save him, but without success. It appears that he was warned of the danger of going out too far, but took no heed to the advice, and was suddenly and swiftly drawn out by the under-current and drowned. The body was recovered, about two hours afterward, very near to the spot where the accident occurred. Mr. EARLY was extensively engaged in the liquor traffic in this City; was about thirty years of age, and unmarried. He was a school trustee in the Twentieth Ward.

Immigration Statistics for the Week.

The annexed table shows the number of alien passengers landed at this port during the week ending yesterday:

Date of Arrival.	Vessel.	Port Sailed from.	No. of Passengers.
Monday	Columbia	Glasgow	297
Monday	Idaho	Liverpool	495
Tuesday	City of Brooklyn	Liverpool	662
Tuesday	Virginia	Liverpool	266
Tuesday	China	Liverpool	142
Tuesday	St. Laurent	Havre	194
Tuesday	City of Merida	Vera Cruz	41
Tuesday	Missouri	Havana	52
Tuesday	Europa	Bremen	100
Thursday	The Queen	Liverpool	731
Thursday	City of Dublin	Liverpool	272
Thursday	Arizona	Aspinwall	363
Friday	Palmyra	Liverpool	467
Friday	Europa	Liverpool	493
Total			4,575

City Hall Park—Improvements in Progress and Contemplated.

The improvements in the City Hall Park which have been under way for several weeks past, are rapidly approaching completion. By the 1st of September the work now in hand will be finished, and the attention of the workmen will then be turned to the lower portion of the Park, which includes all that part from the new Post-office building to the City Hall. Ninety-five feet of this space is at present inclosed by the board fence surrounding the Post-office building. This portion of the fence will be removed, as will the whole of it, in a week or two, steps in that direction having been taken in the Common Council. The whole work will be completed by the 1st of October, and then this breathing spot for those who reside in the lower wards will present a handsome appearance. The lower portion will be remodelled on the same general plan pursued on the section now under way. The walks will be laid with concrete pavements, and the grass plats will be set with curbstones and new posts. In addition a large and handsome fountain will be erected in front of the Post-office. The only other fountain in the Park will be put up in the course of a week or two, and will be located near the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. The round-house at the north-east corner of the City Hall, will be removed, and the place where it now stands will be turned into a grass plot. This would have been done before, but the urinals ordered in Scotland, and now on their way, have been delayed. These are four in number, and when erected will present quite a handsome appearance. One will be located near the site of the present one, another will be near the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, and the other two will be on the Broadway side. One of the principal features of the improvements, however, will be in the increased space afforded for travel, on both the Broadway and Park-row sides. The entire sidewalks will be thrown into the streets, the space for pedestrians being taken from the Park. The Belgian paving blocks at present stored in the Park are intended for this purpose, and are not, as has been generally supposed, to be used in the Park as a continuation of Murray-street. No such idea has been contemplated, and when the improvements now under way and in embryo are complete d the Park will be closed to vehicles.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Coroner Rollins Consults Superintendent Jourdan—A Chance for a Fresh Sensation.

The adjournment of the Nathan murder inquest, "without date," has by no means checked the interest of the general public in the mystery that still surrounds the dreadful assassination. The voluminous nature of the evidence adduced before the jury selected by Coroner ROLLINS, which has been given to the readers of the TIMES in its entirety, only served to heighten the public interest, and instead of one or two theories, there are now more than can be computed in ordinary figures, and the blank mystery of the case is, if possible, rendered more impenetrable than before the examination of those summoned as witnesses.

Despite the care and caution observed by Coroner ROLLINS, in proceeding to hold his investigation in accordance with the advice of the District-Attorney and Superintendent JOURDAN, he has been already abused roundly for doing just what he had been advised to do—namely, postponing the hearing of witnesses until the Police had had some chance to make an effort to solve the mystery in their own peculiar way. When the murder was first discovered a portion of the New-York Press expressed a hope that the Coroner would not imitate the example of the incumbent when the Burdell murder occurred. Mayor HALL, having had an extended experience in criminal cases, was deemed good authority by the Coroner, and as the Mayor expressed the hope that the investigation would be conducted in a searching and thorough manner, Dr. ROLLINS determined to summon Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS to his assistance, and procured the services of a stenographer, in order that no point should be missed. The jury was composed of gentlemen of intelligence and high social standing, and if ever a Coroner had an inquest in proper shape Dr. ROLLINS had. Those journals who seek fresh material for exciting paragraphs respecting the Nathan murder, seem to find a rich mine in abusing the Coroner and his jury, the painstaking District-Attorney who conducted the examination, and the Superintendent of Police. They abuse the Coroner and the jury for making a persistent effort to dig up facts, and Mr. FELLOWS for wasting so much valuable time, and Superintendent JOURDAN because he refuses to be pumped by impertinent reporters, or give to the winds the few faint clues he may be possessed of.

Superintendent JOURDAN has lost more sleep and rest than has been proper for his future health, through an absorbing anxiety to ferret out the murderer. Dr. ROLLINS' character as a Coroner seems not to have shielded him from attacks, and he has been wounded by them, the more because felt to be uncalled for under the circumstances.

Those reporters in search of a new sensation in the case appeared to find one last evening in the fact that Coroner ROLLINS called upon Superintendent JOURDAN, at Police Head-quarters, and enjoyed a short private interview. Both of these gentlemen were frequently annoyed by demands for an interview and explanations, and the length of the Coroner's stay was exaggerated into hours by these enterprising persons, who have no idea of what is right or proper. For fear that some of our contemporaries may announce that the Coroner and the Police Superintendent have concocted a new theory or started on a fresh scent, it may be proper here to state that the visit of Dr. ROLLINS to Police head-quarters differed in no manner from those previously paid by him since the murder of Mr. NATHAN. He is in frequent consultation with Mr. JOURDAN in relation to the case, as he has a right to be as the Coroner in charge of the examination, and while we met with no new facts at the hands of the Superintendent, yet he feels that no stone will be left unturned to discover the assassin.

Music in the Public Squares.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mount Morris-square, on Monday, the 15th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Greeting of Spring"..........Parlow
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
3. Serenade..........Schubert
4. Waltz, "Artus Klaenge"..........Gungl

PART II.

5. Selection, "Don Pasquale"..........Donizetti
6. Galop, "Like the Wind"..........Faust
7. Selection, "Orphée aux Enfers"..........Offenbach
8. Serenade..........Abt

PART III.

9. Overture, "La Maitresse"..........Suppe
10. Waltz, "Wedding Festival"..........Strauss
11. Galop, "Im Strudel"..........Parlow

National Airs.

Musical entertainments will be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

Friends of a Pickpocket in Need.

Early during last week, Mr. E. G. BROWN, of Elizabethport, N. J., was assailed by three pickpockets in New-York, on Wall-street, near Broad, and his pocketbook containing about $30,000 in securities and commercial paper was taken from him. Mr. BROWN succeeded in holding one of the thieves who is now in the Tombs. Yesterday several well-dressed roughs came down from New-York and offered to return the property if Mr. BROWN would withdraw his charge against the thief now in limbo. This he indignantly refused to do, and if Judge DOWLING does not belie his reputation as a dispenser of justice, one of the villains at least will meet his just deserts.

The Siamese Twins.

CHANG and ENG, the famous Siamese twins, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning, per Cunard steamer *Palmyra*, from Europe, whither they have been to take medical advice as to whether they can safely be severed from each other. The decision is that it will not be safe. About two days out from Liverpool, CHANG was stricken by a paralytic shock, depriving him of the use of his left side, and is now far from being well, while ENG continues in perfect health. They are stopping at Taylor's hotel, but depart for their home in North Carolina in a day or two.

Altering a Ten Thousand Dollar Bond.

Gen. HILLOUSE, of the Sub-Treasurer's Office, sent word to the United States District-Attorney, on Friday, to the effect that a person named GEORGE F. CHADWICK had attempted to pass an altered United States bond of the value of $10,000. A warrant was subsequently issued against the accused, and he was arrested, yesterday, at No. 243 Broadway. It appeared that the prisoner had sold the bond to a man named EARLE, and that the latter had visited the Sub-Treasury for the purpose of having it recorded in his own name, at which time it was discovered that it had been altered by erasing the name of the original holder. CHADWICK was held to answer by Commissioner SHIELDS.

Tribute to the Late Mr. Stout by the Stock Exchange.

The members of the New-York Stock Exchange adjourned the 10 o'clock stock call yesterday morning, out of respect to the memory of THEODORE B. STOUT, of the firm of STOUT & DICKINSON, whose death occured at Madison, N. Y., on Friday. An address was made by Mr. J. L. BROWNELL, in which the deceased was spoken of as a citizen of unimpeachable integrity, and in which his loss was lamented in a feeling manner. Resolutions of condolence were also adopted.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE'S mineral water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	82
8 A. M.	77	6 P. M.	77½
10 A. M.	80	8 P. M.	75
Noon	79	10 P. M.	74½
2 P. M.	83	12 P. M.	71½

The barometer at midnight stood at 29 5-10, having fallen 2-10 during the day.

Lydia Thompson—The Blonde Case.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 12th inst. says:

"Some months since EDITH BLANDE, a minor, commenced an action against ALEXANDER HENDERSON, of the so-called Lydia Thompson Troupe, to recover salary for an unexpired term under a contract to exhibit herself. She claimed $1,000. The action was yesterday dismissed under terms of compromise. It would seem that the girl BLANDE was an actress in England, where she was seen by HENDERSON. He engaged her to join the troupe for six months, agreeing to pay her £12 per month and traveling expenses. She came to this country, and at the end of two months was discharged."

Current Literature at Brentano's.

BRENTANO has now quite a tempting array of new magazines and literary papers on his counters, at No. 33 Union-square. A few of the September home magazines are out, and about all of the London August magazines have just arrived. In addition to those previously received are the *Cornhill*, *Temple Bar*, *Argosy*, *London Society*, *Belgravia*, *Cassell's*, and the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*. There is also the monthly part of *All the Year Round* and *Bow Bells*. Among all these some capital Summer reading ought to be found.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS seem to be extensively gaining our public confidence, and promises to take the place of every other liquor now in use, especially for medicinal use.

This is not surprising; for, apart from its being found in most of our respectable drug-stores in this City and country, and its being strongly recommended by the physicians, the mild and agreeable taste of this article, contrasted with the strong, pungent and actual sensation produced on the palate by the common deleterious article—which is now the general complaint of nearly all the medical faculty of this country—would, of itself, suffice to give it the decided preference. If prescribed as a medicine, it is not bad to take; and to use as a beverage it is considered by judges to be superior to any article of the kind ever imported into this country.—*Advertisement.*

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Aug. 12, LEWIS PEABODY, infant son of Robert B. and Julia K. Barry, aged 14 months, 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 237 East 17th-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M.

CAROLIN.—On Saturday, 13th inst., at his residence, No. 123 East 12th-st., JAMES A., eldest son of Denis Carolin.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DELANO.—Suddenly, at Congress Hall, Saratoga, on Friday morning, MOREAU DELANO, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 13 West 29th-st., Monday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DRISLER.—WILLIAM DRISLER, in Greenburg, Westchester County, on Friday morning, Aug. 12.

Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

FARRAR.—At Lancaster, Mass., Aug. 11, of typhoid fever, CHARLES F. FARRAR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., only son of Charles and M. J. Farrar, aged 24 years.

Remains have been taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, Aug. 14. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GALLAUDET.—Aug. 8, in Guilford, Conn., FANNY MARGUERITE BROWN, infant daughter of P. W. and M. E. Gallaudet, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEFFERTS.—At Garrisons, on the 12th inst., Mrs. HELENA LEFFERTS, widow of John Lefferts, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Amity-st., New-York, at 12 M. on Monday, 15th inst., without further invitation.

MILLER.—The members of the New-York Skating Club are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late associate member, Mrs. E. F. MILLER.
A. J. DUPIGNAC, President.
JOSEPH THOMSON, Secretary.

PRATT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 13, at Branford Point, WM. PRATT, of New-York, in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

STEVENSON.—At Saratoga, on the 12th inst., MINNIE B., daughter of the late Evan Stevenson, of this City.

Funeral will take place on Monday, 15th inst., from the residence of her mother, No. 31 East 10th-st., at 3 P. M.

SANFORD.—On Thursday, 11th inst., GEORGE W., son of the late Capt. Menemon Sanford, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Sanford, (Flushing Bay, near Astoria, L. I.,) on Monday, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at steam-boat landing, Astoria, to meet the 1½ o'clock boat from Peck-slip, New-York.

STANSBURY.—On Friday, Aug. 12, 1870, EMILY STANSBURY, daughter of the late Daniel and Sarah Stansbury.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. J. Merian, No. 22 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

STOUT.—At Madison, N. J., on Friday morning, THEODORE B., eldest son of A. V. and Almira H. Stout, and member of the firm of Stout & Dickinson, aged 31.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 14 East 41st-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

YARD.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 11, 1870, EMMA COOPER YARD, wife of Wesley Sterling Yard, of New-York City, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 46 West 9th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. JOHN MILES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (7th-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. S. SPAULDING, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE S. COLLARD. Sacramental services at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—This Church will be opened for Divine Service throughout the month of August. Rev. Dr. COLE, of Yonkers, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young People's prayer-meeting SUNDAY, and every Sabbath evening at 7¾ o'clock, in the lecture-room. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

REV. R. A. BROWNE, D. D., PRESIDENT of Westminster College, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery. Sabbath, Aug. 14. Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. C. E. GRINNELL will occupy the pulpit of this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 14. MORNING service, 10¾ o'clock; EVENING service, 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7¾. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES, (LATE OF THE ALBANY Bethel,) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on *Israel's Hurt and Gilead's Balm*. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A.M. and 7¾ P.M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES K. SMITH, of Galt, Canada. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

WOE TO THE WICKED!—THAT "IRrepressible prophet," at whom serpents hiss, dogs bark and asses bray, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Last Trumpet Sounding*.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES AT Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—This AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, CHARLES THOMAS, Esq., will lead and address the meeting. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL address the Morning Star Sunday-school on the occasion of their Monthly Concert, at Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st. on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 14, by Rev. HALSEY MOORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18th-ST., near 5th-av. Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for Deaf Mutes, and 7¾ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. H. R. NYE, AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., (Mr. Lee's Society,) at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

History and Importance of Statistics—The Laws in this Country on the Subject—Instructions of the Marshal and His Assistants—Difficulties of the Work.

From the first known census, recorded in the "Book of Numbers," when Moses numbered the tribes of Israel according to their families, ages, &c., to the present day, the work of gathering statistics of population has been attended with much labor and more or less difficulty. Its importance was recognized by the Grecian lawmaker, SOLON, and in his day, registers of the different classes of Athenians were prepared and kept by officials called Nancrari. SERVIUS TULLIUS, sixth King of Rome, instituted the first Roman census, and apparently anticipating some opposition to the new institution, commanded the citizens to appear in the Campus Martius, and there declare upon oath their name, dwellings, number and age of their families, and the value of their property. Much good resulted to the State from the measure, and the burdens of taxation, which were before equally shared by the rich and the poor, were more equitably divided. SCHLOZER, in his unfinished "Theory of Statistics," remarks that "History is statistics in a state of progression; statistics is history at a stand." The benefits derived from the study of statistics cannot be over-estimated. In them are found the test and basis of political economy, and nations find their best interest subserved by the cultivation of the science, but not until very recent times, has the true value of statistics, as a basis for legislation and an aid to the development of humanitarian ideas, been thoroughly understood, and in the last century the population of England was as much a matter of guess-work as that of China is at the present day. British legislators have opposed the enactment of the necessary laws for obtaining correct tables of the general statistics, fearing that the needed inquisition would be distasteful to the people, and the only reliable census that has been taken of the country is that of 1851. The mode of taking the census in England is relieved of what seems to be a disagreeable feature to many in this country, that of sending an officer from house to house to propound the questions. In that country blanks are left with each family or their agents and landlords, and they are filled out by them and sent to an officer appointed by the Government. The census is taken every ten years, and is finished in one day. This system leaves some doubt as to perfect accuracy. In France the census is taken every five years; in Prussia every three years, and in Russia, since the reign of PETER the Great, every twenty years.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS LAWS.

The framers of the Constitution of the United States embodied a Census law in that instrument, and three years after its adoption the first enumeration of the inhabitants of the Republic was made. Since that time in no country has there been so much interest and importance attached to the work. To show the importance which the American mind attaches to the collection of their national statistics, it may not be uninteresting to note what Congress has done in that behalf.

In an "Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," the duties, liabilities and compensation of Marshals and their assistants are clearly defined. In its enactments the United States Marshals are required "to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated," and to "collect all the statistical information within their respective districts in the manner provided for" in the act. Indians not taxed are omitted from the enumeration, and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, "any part or all of the statistics of the Territories except those of population." It provides for the separation of districts into subdivision, and to give him a commission under his hand, authorizing him to perform his duties, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision of which he is to return a "true and faithful record." They are also required to supply their assistants with the "instructions issued by the Department, the blanks provided for the enumeration of the population and the collection of other statistics, and to give them, from time to time, all such information and directions as may be necessary to enable them to discharge their duties. It is their duty carefully to examine the returns of each Assistant Marshal," and "when discrepancies are detected to require the same to be corrected, and from time to time to make himself acquainted with the progress made by each Assistant Marshal," and to appoint a substitute if the work is neglected, from sickness or other causes. A Marshal's neglect of duty, or an acceptance of fee, reward or compensation for official patronage, is deemed a misdemeanor, and is punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than $1,000. In section 8 the Marshal is empowered to appoint deputies to act in his behalf, but is responsible personally for their acts. As a compensation for his services a Marshal is entitled to receive $1 per thousand where the population returned in his district shall exceed one million. If the number returned is less than a million, he receives $1 25 act in his behalf, but is responsible personally for their acts. As a compensation for his services a Marshal is entitled to receive $1 per thousand where the population returned in his district shall exceed one million. If the number returned is less than a million, he receives $1 25 per thousand. He is, however, not to receive less than $250: and when the compensation does not exceed $500 allowances are to be made for clerk hire, the amount allowed to be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Assistant Marshal can only perform the service required of him by a personal visit to each dwelling-house, farm, mill, shop, mine, or other place from which statistics are to be obtained on, and by an interview with some member of the family of the owner, or in their absence, some one capable of giving reliable information.

Within one month after the time specified for the completion of the enumeration, the assistant is required to furnish the original returns to the Clerk of the County Court of his county, "and two copies duly compared and corrected, to the Marshal." As a compensation for services, each assistant is allowed two cents for each person enumerated, ten cents a mile for necessary travel, for each farm ten cents, each establishment of productive industry fifteen cents, deceased persons two cents, and for the social statistics two per cent. from the amount allowed for the enumeration of population. After having accepted his appointment, a neglect or refusal to perform his duties without good cause is deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction he is liable to a forfeiture of $500. "If he shall willfully make a false oath it shall be deemed perjury, or if he shall willfully make a false certificate, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and if convicted or found guilty of either of the last named offences, he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding $5,000, and be imprisoned not less than two years, and each Marshal shall be alike punishable for the two last-named offences when commited by him." "Each and every free person more than twenty years of age belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of the family, then any agent of such family" is required by the law, when questioned by the Marshal or his assistant, "to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting $30, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the assistant, to the use of the United States." Provisions are embodied in the law for calling in the assistance of officers of the army, and for an appropriation of $12,000 to cover the expense of the free transmission of blanks and all papers and documents relating to the census. The Secretary of the Interior is requested "to carry out the provisions of the act, to provide and distribute blanks among the Marshals, to draw up and distribute at the same time printed instructions defining and explaining the duties of census-takers, and the limits of their duties in a clear and intelligible manner, to see that diligence is employed in making the returns, and to classify them in the best and most convenient manner for use, and lay the same before Congress at the next session thereof." In order to insure care and precision in the preparation of the returns by the assistants, only one-half of the compensation allowed them is to be paid until the returns have been carefully examined, classified and found satisfactorily executed by the Department. The tables to be returned are numbered from one to six inclusive. The time allowed for transmitting a copy of the returns of the Assistant Marshal to the Census Office is limited, so that the returns of population shall be sent to the office on or before the 10th day of September, and the complete returns shall be forwarded to the Census Office before the 1st day of October, discretion being left with the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time allowed for returns, when, from causes beyond the control of the officers charged with enumeration, it shall be shown to be impracticable, or when it shall appear to him necessary. By amendments to the law, the Assistant Marshals now receive a further compensation of eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original Census returns, and additional discretion is given to the head of the Census Bureau to allow extra compensation for mileage to Marshals and their assistants in districts where sparse habitation increases the expense of traveling, and makes the pay allowed inadequate to the personal outlay required and the labor and time involved in the work.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE MARSHAL.

The printed instructions issued to Assistant Marshals are comprised in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, and the most minute and explicit directions are given for an easy and accurate enumeration and collection of the statistics. Close questioning is required to obtain records of members of families temporarily absent, or of seafaring men and others who might escape enumeration. Personal description is to be considered of great importance, and a careful distinction is to be made between blacks and mulattoes. The number of dwellings and families are to be carefully entered in the order of visitation. The amount of real estate, giving its full market value, known or estimated, without any deduction on account of bonds or mortgages or other incumbrances, and of personal estate, including of all bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes, live stock, plate, jewels, or furniture, but exclusive of wearing apparel, where the amount is above $100, is to be ascertained as closely as possible. The place of birth is entered, as England, Scotland, Wales, Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, New-York, New-Jersey, &c., and never Germany, Great Britain or United States, where it is at all practicable to obtain it correctly. The educational queries are to be regarded as of much importance. Persons who can read must not be assumed to be able to write; the questions must be asked separately of every person ten years old and upward, and the question of school attendance must never be omitted. Great care is enjoined in the taking of the statistics of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane and idiotic. Much is said of the importance of the enumerator's duty in obtaining the answers to the questions of constitutional relations, which are, whether the adult males of a family are citizens, and if so whether their right to vote is or is not abridged for some disability or want of qualification other than participation in rebellion or legal conviction of crime. Extreme delicacy is required to obtain the necessary information, and Assistant Marshals are required to study carefully the laws of his own State in these respects, and to satisfy himself in the case of each male citizen of twenty-one years. Considerable space is given to the instructions in regard to occupation, which is regarded as one of the most important items on the schedule. Especial pains are to be taken to avoid general or unmeaning terms. No man is to be called a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." The kind of mill or factory must be specified. A man to be called a shoemaker must make the entire boot or shoe in a shop. A man is not, for the object of the census, a jeweler, who makes watches or chains or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments. None are to be entered as commissioners, artists, professors, speculators, &c., without explanation. Boys apprenticed are to have the trade specified. Men retired from business are to be entered as retired lawyer, retired merchant, &c. Clerks are to be described as clerk in store, bank, mill, or in railroad, as the case may be. No man is to be entered as a "mechanic," if a more accurate description is possible. Stone-masons and brick-masons, and locomotive-buiders and engine-builders, are to be distinguished. Great caution is required in the use of the term manufacturer. Lace-makers are not to be called lace-manufacturers—"none but those who are proprietors of establishments are to be reported as such." Distinction is to be made between wholesale and retail dealers, and importers, jobbers, &c. Glovers, hatters, &c. are to be distinguished from glove dealers, hat and cap dealers, &c. Careful distinction must be made between farmers and farm laborers. With Judges, the names of the Courts over which they preside must be given. All other officials are to have their profession designated if they have any. Assistants are told not to say "packer" when pork-packer, mule-packer or crockery-packer is meant. Cooks, waiters, &c. in hotels and restaurants are to be distinguished from domestic servants. No woman is to be called a "housekeeper" unless "she receives wages or salary for the service." "Women keeping house, without any other gainful occupation, are to be entered as keeping house. Great stress is laid upon the importance of the mortality schedule, and Assistant Marshals are given to understand that, owing to the fact that the deaths in previous enumerations have fallen far short of the actual number known to have occurred, in the present census the proportion between deaths and living inhabitants will be carefully scrutinized, and whenever the ratio is such as to make it probable that considerable omissions from the table of mortality have occurred, payment will be withheld until inquiry has been made, and the Department is satisfied that the work has been faithfully performed in this particular. Assistants are enjoined to make the most careful inquiry as to the actual cause of death, and, if necessary, to enlist the interest of some physician to aid them in giving a proper classification of the various diseases. The most explicit directions are laid down for the obtaining of all that is important or of interest in agricultural statistics, and five pages are devoted to instructions for gaining accurate statistics of the products of industry. The social statistics are to be obtained, as far as possible, from the published reports, official documents, or manuscript records of schools, colleges, firms, asylums, &c., or when such information is insufficient, by correspondence or personal visitation. The taxes, churches, libraries, &c., are included in the social statistics. Assistant Marshals are instructed to "make as little show of authority as possible;" "every individual is to be approached in a conciliatory manner;" the prejudices of all are to be respected; inquiries are to be adapted to the "comprehension of foreigners and persons of limited education," and they are to "strive in every way to relieve the performance of their duties from the appearance of obtrusiveness." "Anything like an overbearing disposition" is to be regarded "as an absolute disqualification for the position." It is regarded as a "grave offense for Assistant Marshals to divulge information acquired in the discharge of their duties;" all disclosures, except those recorded in the mortality schedule, are to be "regarded as strictly confidential," and "information is solicited of any breach of confidence on the part of Assistant Marshals." The Department expresses a determination "to protect the citizen in all his rights in the present census."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK.

It will be seen that the American Legislature accords to the question of national statistics all the importance that belongs to it, and every thing that science can dictate or experience suggest is done to insure accuracy. Yet the returns of the census of 1850 and '60 were unsatisfactory in many points, and many difficulties remain that in the present census seem to foreshadow inaccuracy in many particulars. The chief difficulties encountered by the New-York Marshal and his assistants are in the answers to the real estate and property questions, people being unwilling to give correct replies as to the value of their possessions. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining answers to the questions by the schedule of productive industry, manufacturers being unwilling to disclose the amount of capital invested in their business. Census-takers are confounded with assessors by both of the above classes, and it is supposed by them that the returns of the census are to be made a basis of taxation. Many suits have been entered by Assistant Marshals against citizens for a refusal to answer one of those questions. In many instances where the citizens refused at first to answer, a reading of the section relating to the penalty for declination, with an explanation of the object of the query, has induced them to give the answer. The large foreign population of the city is another obstacle in the way of enumeration. Many of this class are totally ignorant of the English language. Large tenements filled with inhabitants, and sometimes whole neighborhoods, are found where German is almost the only language spoken by the adults, and, at best, imperfect English. The children of these people generally speak the English language, and by them the questions are interpreted and answers returned. These are often of a nature that leaves doubt as to the questions being properly understood, and as to the accuracy of the answers. Were it not for these children, many of the enumerators, ignorant of the language of the parents, would be in much the same position as if they were to attempt to take the census of some inland German town. It is not only among the Germans, but also the French, Spanish and Italians, who do not speak our language, that this difficulty is met with. Another difficulty encountered among many of the inhabitants is their dislike of the inquisitorial character of the work. They are apt to regard the census-takers as men who are stretching their powers to the utmost limits for the gratification of personal curiosity, and they cannot understand why the Government attaches importance to questions which they think should be of no interest to any one but themselves. Thus among the rich some of the questions are regarded as impertinent, and among the poor as frivolous, and incorrect answers are frequently given. Much judgment must be used and ingenuity exercised to come at the desired information, and it is often obtained without the necessity of asking the question. Many other difficulties are encountered from individuals that have already been reported in the columns of the TIMES, and are therefore known to its readers. It is stated that one of the great difficulties of all former census-takers in obtaining reliable returns for the tables, was that in the great number of subordinate officers required to collect the statistics, a majority of them were found to be unable to carry out the work intelligibly. This has been owing probably to a failure to exercise good judgment in the selection of assistants, which cannot be said in the case of Gen. SHARPE in his selection of men to take the census of New-York. Called to take his office at a time when there was a dearth of employment in New-York, and hundreds of applicants were added to the long list of those who are ever on the alert for political places, he met with much difficulty in making his choice of men. By several ingenious tests inaugurated after his appointments had been filled, and by close personal observation of the appointees, those who were incapable were thrown out and others substituted, and by the time appointed for the commencement of the enumeration, a corps of competent men were organized. Gen. SHARPE is ably assisted by Gen. TREMAINE, a gentleman of much legal experience, and the enumerators are an intelligent body, including in their number lawyers, doctors, ex-police sergeants, newspaper men, &c.; and there has not been as yet a single complaint made against them in the Marshal's office for rudeness in the discharge of their duties.

HARDSHIPS OF ENUMERATORS.

Another difficulty in former enumerations arose from the fact that Assistant Marshals, deeming their pay inadequate, were apt to slur over their returns, omitting many returns that involved time or trouble in the gathering. There was some discussion upon this subject in the last session of Congress, that resulted in the granting of discretionary powers to the Secretary of the Interior, in the matter of compensation to Marshals and assistants in particular, so far as related to mileage in sparsely settled localities." This is felt to be partially-unsatisfactory by the enumerators of this City, who have, without doubt, met with much difficulty in the work of enumeration, and feel that the pay is inadequate to the amount of labor and responsibility required. Gen. SHARPE has taken their view of the subject, and in all of his official communications with the Department of the Interior, recommends that the Department use their discretionary powers in favor of New-York. Some of the assistants who have already made the returns of their districts according to the provisions of the law, are dissatisfied with the tedious delay in receiving the half-pay allowed them by the act, and fail to understand why the Department does not pay them at the time specified in the statute. There is at all times a sufficient amount of work in the Marshal's office to keep that officer and his deputies busily employed, and since the work by the census has been added the entire force are obliged to do double duty. The social statistics have been taken under Gen. SHARPE's personal supervision, with the assistance of several competent gentlemen, and are fully completed. Gen. TREMAINE says that the office will be assisted in the finding of correct returns of the value of real and personal estate, and the capital invested in productive industry, by the returns of United States, State and City assessments.

The census of the City is rapidly nearing completion, and the majority of the assistants are engaged in preparing the two copies of original returns required. Many districts have been entirely completed, and it is thought that the population will not be as large as anticipated, from the fact that so many have sought homes in Brooklyn, Jersey City and surrounding towns and villages.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The most important item of news this week in National Guard circles is the proposed encampment of the Ninth Regiment at Long Branch. The Prince of Erie and Narraganset will on that occasion lay aside his Admiral's rig and appear in the diamond-buttoned uniform of his rank as Colonel of the Ninth, and the expedition will be attended to in all its various military details by the Brain of the command. Seriously speaking, we hope that this encampment will prove a benefit to the regiment, as it cannot fail to do if the arrangements are carried out as announced, and it will be another exemplification of the old maxim about blessings in disguise. The orders issued by Col. Fisk announce that the Ninth Regiment will assemble at the armory on Saturday next, in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks packed, to proceed to Long Branch, where they will encamp for ten days. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock A. M. Regimental line will be formed on Twenty-third-street, right on Eighth-avenue. Men will carry one woolen blanket, rolled on knapsack; fatigue jacket and black belt; one or more pairs of white pants; extra pair of white gloves, and necessary change of underclothing—the fatigue cap will be slung from left hip button. Two servants will be allowed to each company; one to the non-commissioned staff, and one to each of the field and staff officers. Every member is expected to accompany the regiment—the Colonel particularly requests this—and those desiring to do so can return on the following Monday. Each Sergeant will provide himself with a roll-book, for use during encampment only; it will contain, besides the correct roster of his company, the number of each man's musket. Further orders, with instructions regarding camp duties, calls, &c., will be issued hereafter. The regiment will assemble at the armory, for inspection, on Thursday next, in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks, blankets rolled thereon. Col. Fisk, in a recent circular, says: "As the encampment will be without expense to the members, except so far as providing themselves with the necessary clothing and equipments, and as it will be the first encampment of the regiment since the war, the commandant particularly requests the co-operation of every officer and man to make it a success in every particular; and it is hoped that all who can do so will make arrangements to be in camp the entire time. Your Colonel is trying hard to place the regiment in the van of all in every respect, and in order to do so it requires the constant and united efforts of both officers and men. Show me, by a faithful performance of all duties during this encampment, that my efforts have not been in vain, and I am satisfied to exert myself still more. The camp will be strictly a camp of instruction."

The following gentlemen have been commissioned in the First Division National Guard: Fifth Infantry—Charles Lamb, First Lieutenant, vice Wellenkamp, resigned; Jacob Diegel, Second Lieutenant, vice Lamb, promoted. Sixth Infantry—Jas. H. Ingersoll, Colonel, vice Mason, resigned; Ferdinand Bergner, Second Lieutenant, vice Rapp, resigned. Ninth Infantry—James Slater, Second Lieutenant, vice Phillips, commission vacated. Eleventh Infantry—Christian Striffler, First Lieutenant, vice Dambmann, resigned; Charles Berg, Second Lieutenant, vice Hofman, resigned; Frank Dudenhoefer, First Lieutenant, vice Engel, term expired. Twelfth Infantry—Hugh R. F. Koechling, Second Lieutenant, vice Horsfall, resigned; Greenville M. Weeks, Surgeon, vice Nesmith, resigned; Samuel V. Healey, Captain, vice Imlay, resigned; Charles S. Burns, First Lieutenant, vice Healey, promoted; John E. Dowley, Captain, vice Fahnestock, resigned; Chas. Greer, First Lieutenant, vice Donald, resigned. Thirty-Seventh Infantry—Lewis M. Balch, Assistant-Surgeon, vice Purdy, resigned. Fifty-fifth Infantry—George M. Curtis, First Lieutenant, vice Huck, promoted; Emil Knecht, First Lieutenant, vice Newmaster, promoted. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Theodorus McLeod, Captain, vice McLeod, deceased; Edward Stright, Second Lieutenant, vice Mitchell, declined. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Frank Keller, Captain, vice Schmidt, transferred.

The following resignations of First Division officers are announced: Noah Loder, Second Lieutenant, and Henry A. Tobias, Captain, Ninth Regiment; George J. Dambmann, First Lieutenant, Eleventh Regiment; St. George R. Raby, First Lieutenant, Thirty-seventh Regiment.

The veterans and active members of Company E, Seventh Regiment, had a very pleasant and enjoyable excursion on Wednesday last to Round Island and the Americus Club Grounds at Indian Harbor. The arrangements were very complete.

Delinquent members of the National Guard are being hunted up by Jury Commissioner Douglas Taylor, with a view to forcing them to do jury duty in lieu of their neglected military duties.

It is about time the Philadelphia papers ceased to abuse the Seventh Regiment and ridicule their appearance and conduct in that City on their recent visit. The gentlemen of the Seventh were invited to Philadelphia by its citizens, and are entitled to courteous treatment, if no more. Because a mistake was made in marching tired men over a long and badly-chosen route, the newspapers should not add insult to injury by making game of their visitors. Those of the local who participated in the festivities had no reason to be ungrateful, for they evidently enjoyed themselves without stint in a manner peculiar to provincial cities. If any Philadelphia regiment ever comes to the Metropolis, we can promise them far better treatment at the hands of the City Press than the Seventh now receives from the Philadelphia papers.

On Saturday next, Company H, of the First Regiment, proposes to eclipse the Ninth Regiment encampment by starting, in fatigue uniform, with haversacks and canteens, into Westchester County a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, returning on Monday evening. We have already sketched the programme to be observed, and consider the idea an excellent one, worthy of adoption by other commands. The Zouaves will have a wagon with them to convey the rations, tents, camp-kettles and extra clothing, and the entire three days will be spent in a regular campaign manner. All of the members are veterans, and seek to revive their old memories of field service.

On Thursday next Companies D and I of the Thirteenth Regiment will go on an excursion, as a battalion, to New-Rochelle.

The members of the Eighth Regiment are notified that they must provide themselves with the new full-dress uniform by the 25th of November next.

It is said that Col. Ingersoll will not accept the command of the Sixth Regiment.

THE FREE BATHS.

Cleansing the "Great Unwashed"—Success of the Establishments—Facts and Statistics.

The free swimming baths that were opened this season for the first time in New-York have proved a great success, and will warrant a large increase of like facilities another Summer. The idea of free baths for the people is said to have originated, or at any rate to have been carried into execution, by "Boss TWEED," as he is familiarly called by the boys. He had long lamented the smutty condition of his constituents, the "great unwashed Democracy," as MIKE WALSH used to call them; and, when he obtained from the Legislature last Winter a new lease of power as executive officer of the Tammany Ring, he immediately resolved that something should be done to remove the traditional dirt from the Democratic electors of the Metropolis, and render them fit allies and supporters of the sachems of Tammany and the ruffled-shirt nabobs of the Americus Club. The first thing he did, therefore, on being appointed to the office of "Commissioner of Public Works," was to order the construction of two free public swimming baths, one on each side of the town, whither the people could resort during the Summer months, and lave their patriotic limbs with all the freedom and abandon of genuine Democracy. The baths were constructed forthwith according to order, and have now been in operation since the last of June. One is located at the foot of Fifth-street, East River, and the other at the foot of Charles-street, North River.

HOW THE FREE BATHS LOOK.

They are comely-looking structures, painted a pea-green color, and surmounted with a golden eagle and two flag-staffs, one flying the Stars and Stripes and the other the coat of arms of the Metropolis. They are quadrangular in form, have sixty-eight dressing-rooms each, and will accommodate, on a pinch, 300 bathers. Each bath-house is in charge of a keeper, assisted by two policemen, and the best of order is preserved at all times. Printed "regulations" are posted up in all parts of the establishment, signed by WM. M. TWEED, whose name alone is sufficient to command obedience to the requirements therein contained. Indeed, the name of TWEED appears to be highly venerated by the frequenters of these free baths; and, having in mind that he was the author of their new-found enjoyment, many of the bathers are in the habit of invoking a blessing on the Grand Sachem's head every time they make a plunge, similar to that said to be invoked on behalf of the Duke of ARGYLL by Scotchmen when they pass a scratching-post on the highway to Edinboro'. The Grand Sachem, it is said, frequently leaves his arduous duties in the Department of Public Works and goes and sits an hour or two in one or the other of these bath-houses, watching the gambols and receiving the benedictions of his grateful constituents.

THE REGULATIONS.

The "regulations" alluded to require that the place shall be opened at 5 A. M. daily from the 1st of June to the last of September, and kept open till 10 o'clock P. M., except Sundays, when it closes at 12 M. Each bath-house is devoted to the exclusive use of women on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on which days it is in charge of a female keeper. On all other days of the week they are at the service of men and boys—the latter being limited to the hours between 8 A. M. and 12 M. for their ablutions. Twenty minutes only, exclusive of dressing and undressing, is allowed to one set of bathers, at the close of which, on a signal from the bell, they must retire and give place to the next set in waiting. No profane language or boisterousness is allowed in the bath, nor shall one bather spatter water over another, who stands shivering on the brink, without his consent. The keeper will furnish towels on receiving a deposit of twenty-five cents each towel, of which twenty-two cents will be refunded on the return of the towel. Neither the City, as a corporation, nor Boss TWEED personally, is to be held responsible for any losses, by theft or otherwise, but bathers having watches or other valuables can leave them in care of the keeper until his ablutions are over. All bathers are required to get tickets before entering the bath-house, which are furnished gratis by a man who occupies a booth on the dock. Tickets may, however, be refused, for sanitary or other reasons, if the appearance of the applicant seems to require it. Women are required to use bathing dresses in all cases.

STATISTICS OF FREE BATHING.

No accurate list of the number of bathers in either establishment since they were opened has been kept, but those in attendance at both places say that they have been constantly full, and the numbers who seek their use are every day increasing. At the Fifth-street bath-house they admit as many as 400 boys at one time, or 250 men. Crowds are frequently in waiting at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the stream continues all day—the greatest rush being after 6 o'clock in the evening on week-days and on Sunday mornings. The average daily baths at this establishment since the 29th of June, the day it was opened, have not been far from 5,000. Most of the bathers at this place are adopted citizens, the larger share being Germans, and the women almost exclusively of that nationality.

The bath-house at the foot of Charles-street, North River, is patronized more by Americans, although a large majority of bathers here also are foreigners, comprising about an equal number of Germans and Irish. A good many American women use this bath on the days set apart for women, and their number is rapidly increasing. The largest number of men and boys that has bathed here on any one day, was 4,600, and the largest number of women, about 1,000. The average number on the days allotted to men and boys, is about 3,800 or 4,000. They come from all parts of the town, as high up as Fifty-ninth-street, and as low down as Pearl and Broad streets. The Sixth Ward furnishes a very large share. There is the largest crowd of bathers at this place on Saturday afternoons and evenings.

The keepers of both establishments say that there have been no rows or disturbance of any kind in the baths during the season, and that uniform good humor and kindly feeling have been manifested by the visitors, who are pretty much the same persons from day to day, although there would doubtless be many new patrons of the baths if it were not known that they were so crowded. The popularity of the free baths is established beyond question; their utility in a sanitary point of view is admitted, and it only remains for Boss TWEED to multiply the accommodations another season to an extent that shall leave no excuse for any of his constituents to lack that "cleanliness which is next to Godliness."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Accidents and Injuries—Sudden Deaths—Thefts and Personal Assaults.

A collision occurred yesterday in the Bowery, near Grand-street, between a Third-avenue car filled with passengers and a grocery-wagon, the shafts of which penetrated the car, damaging it to some extent. No person was injured.

ANDREW KANE, thirteen years of age, of No. 192 First-avenue, while on the roof of the house, yesterday, fell through the sky-light and had a foot badly injured. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

GEORGE IRWIN, of No. 7 Clark-street, when driving a truck, yesterday, on a barge lying at Pier No. 1 North River, was caught between the truck and the upper deck of the barge, receiving severe injuries in the head and back. He was taken to Park Hospital.

JAMES MAHER, ten years of age, of No. 27 Rutgers-street, while attempting, yesterday, to get on the front platform of a Belt-line street railroad car, slipped, and falling under the wheel, received a compound fracture of the ankle. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOS. WEEKLY, aged sixty-five, died yesterday at No. 83 Allen-street, from the effects of injuries sustained a few weeks ago by his being knocked down and run over by a milk wagon. The driver was arrested at the time but subsequently discharged. An inquest ill be held by Coronerw SCHIRMER.

DENNIS KANE, of No. 16 Thames-street, aged forty, was overcome by the heat yesterday, in the hold of the ship *Northampton*, and died in less than an hour.

The following sudden deaths occurred yesterday: DANIEL HANLEY, aged forty-two, at No. 36 Cherry-street; a child at No. 117 Avenue D, and JAMES WOOD, aged thirty-one, at No. 108 Mulberry-street.

JOHN NOONAN, aged twenty-seven, was accidentally drowned, yesterday, in the East River, near Pier No. 23. He and a companion named TIMOTHY COFFEY were both intoxicated, and in a small boat, when NOONAN tumbled overboard. His body was subsequently recovered.

Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY died, yesterday, in Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, from the effects of a sun-stroke sustained a few days ago.

CELIA McCULLAM, aged four years, died at No. 324 West Forty-first-street, yesterday, from the effects of burns sustained by matches setting fire to her clothes. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

HENRY JOHNSON, a sailor from Texas, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a set of harness, valued at $80, from CHARLES B. VANDEVEER, of Long Island, and, as the property was found in his possession, the Magistrate held him for trial.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JOHN BLOOMFIELD, a steward on board the United States revenue-cutter *McCulloch*, was charged with the larceny of a gold watch and chain worth $115, the property of his shipmate, HENRY BROCKMAN. The prisoner and BROCKMAN occupied apartments in No. 83 Chrystie-street in February last, when the watch and chain belonging to the latter were stolen from his possession. They were subsequently discovered in the possession of the prisoner, and on being arraigned yesterday on the charge, he was held to answer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, PATRICK MATHEWS and CATHARINE MATHEWS were brought up on a charge of feloniously assaulting HUGH McCALL, of No. 222 Cherry-street. The offense originated in a family dispute, when the prisoners rushed on McCALL with an ax, striking him several blows, and seriously endangering his life. He was removed to Bellevue, where his wounds were pronounced of a serious nature. The prisoners were remanded to await the result.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 13.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.109⅝	100 N. Y. & H. R.b.c 95⅝
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..109⅝	400 Erie Railway..... 22⅝
20 St. Nicholas Bank.120	700 L. S. & M. S. R..... 92⅞
20 Central Nat. Bank.104	25 Panama R.......... 81
100 Quicksilver M. Co. 5	100 Mich. C. R.....b.c.118¼
17 Adams Ex........... 69	

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C.,'81..114⅛	2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st...101
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.112	100 Pac. Mail......b.c. 37
150,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.109⅝	1800 N. Y. C. & H.b.c. 96
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108	200 do............ 96⅛
127,000 do.............107⅞	10,000 N.Y.C. & H. C., bet. call....... 91¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 62	200 Erie Railway....... 22⅜
5,000 do............... 62¼	200 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 93⅜
37,000 N. Car. Sp. Tax 25	100 Chi. & N. W........ 82¾
6,000 N. C. Old Bds.. 51¼	100 Chi. & R. I.....b30.114⅛
5,000 Erie 3d M........ 100	100 do............114⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M.. 82¼	50 Mil. & St. P........ 61
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M..........101⅛	200 Tol., W. & W....... 51⅞

SATURDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold were not so firm as at the close of the market on Friday. The range was 118@117¾@117⅝@117½ ℔ cent. There was no authentic War news to excite the market either way, and as some considerable *short* contracts were reported to have been closed up on Friday, there was nothing in the relative position of the *Bulls* and *Bears* in the Gold Room to render the market very interesting, nor had the Gold shipments of the day much effect either way.

The shipments of Gold for the day by the *City of Brooklyn* (Dale steamer) amount to $1,928,000, making for the whole week, of all descriptions of Gold and Specie, $2,902,528, of which $2,325,175 was in American Gold Coin, and $577,353 in Mexican and American Silver, Gold bars, &c. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $3,224,821 for Gold Customs, and paid out $475,506 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Gold averages of the City Banks are $2,368,290 less than last Monday. The Greenback averages are $310,926. The Loans are $2,534,525 less, and the General line of Deposits is down $5,744,806.

The Stock Exchange made no formal call through the official list in the forenoon, in consequence of the proceedings of respect to the memory of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT, whose sudden death was announced on Friday. In the Afternoon there was a short Second Board, the transactions being limited in amount, as they were, also, in the Long Room at a later hour. The Brokers, as usual on Saturday, in the Summer season, left the Street early. The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night—the changes being, for the most part, unimportant:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111⅝	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	118⅛	117⅝
Bills on London at sight	110⅝	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	62	62
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅝	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91¾	91⅝
Reading Railroad	96	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	114¼	114
North-western Common	82¼	82
North-western Preferred	85⅛	85
Pacific Mail Company	36⅝	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛	77⅝
St. Paul Common	60⅝	61
Lake Shore	93⅜	93
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33⅜
New-Jersey Central	102	102
Toledo and Wabash	51	51⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1870. }

Gold Receipts	$409,845 59
Gold Payments	2,427,440 12
Gold Balance	67,957,943 03
Currency Receipts	511,973 24
Currency Payments	2,504,790 62
Currency Balance	12,404,451 23
Customs	363,000

$2,346,000 canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES—FISCAL YEAR.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Revenues.	July 1 to Sept. 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.
Customs	$49,626,594	$52,598,922
Internal taxes	38,751,402	49,926,352
Lands	714,836	893,864
Miscellaneous	6,250,036	6,222,941
Total first quarter	$95,342,868	$109,642,079
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Customs	$36,960,463	$41,308,147
Internal taxes	31,180,324	37,264,738
Lands	796,195	820,683
Miscellaneous	7,833,219	11,020,532
Total second quarter	$76,769,201	$90,414,100
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Customs	$49,389,534	$48,196,911
Internal taxes	32,602,849	37,980,411
Lands	1,234,820	673,888
Miscellaneous	5,706,854	6,850,485
Total third quarter	$88,934,057	$93,701,695
	Apr. 1 to June 30.	Apr. 1 to June 30.
Customs	$44,031,835	$52,434,394
Internal taxes	56,587,674	61,728,255
Lands	1,274,434	962,046
Miscellaneous	7,963,676	3,183,365
Total fourth quarter	$109,857,619	$118,308,060

RECAPITULATION OF REVENUES.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
	July 1 to June 30.	July 1 to June 30.
Customs	$180,008,426	$194,538,374
Internal taxes	159,122,249	186,899,756
Lands	4,020,285	3,350,481
Miscellaneous	27,752,785	27,277,313
Total fiscal year	$370,903,745	$412,065,924

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Expenditures	July 1 to Sept. 30.	July 1 to Sept. 30.
Civil service	$21,227,108	$15,266,250
Pensions and Indians	12,858,947	13,778,327
War	27,219,117	15,141,263
Navy	5,604,786	6,304,275
Interest	38,742,814	37,544,068
Total first quarter	$105,152,470	$88,034,183
	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.
Civil service	$10,919,060	$11,446,908
Pensions and Indians	5,048,123	3,103,594
War	23,918,873	15,846,353
Navy	6,203,379	6,331,018
Interest	26,228,313	25,485,311
Total second quarter	$72,317,748	$62,212,184
	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.	Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.
Civil service	$11,506,893	$13,212,973
Pensions and Indians	12,183,941	12,624,148
War	13,710,025	13,314,448
Navy	3,710,466	6,483,005
Interest	38,272,709	38,898,670
Total third quarter	$79,384,034	$84,625,244
	April 1 to June 30.	April 1 to June 30.
Civil service	$13,121,000	$13,898,164
Pensions and Indians	5,928,833	2,859,472
War	13,653,977	17,737,362
Navy	4,482,128	4,996,253
Interest	27,450,406	26,203,470
Total fourth quarter	$64,636,344	$65,694,721

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

	—1868-69—	—1869-70—
	July 1 to June 30.	July 1 to June 30.
Civil Service	$56,324,061	$53,824,295
Pensions and Indians	35,519,549	32,365,541
War	78,502,433	62,039,426
Navy	20,000,759	24,114,551
Interest	130,694,242	128,141,519
Total fiscal year	$321,041,044	$300,485,332
Surplus of year	$49,862,701*	$111,580,592
Increased revenues 1870 over 1869		$41,162,179
Diminished expenses 1870 against 1869		20,555,712
Gain in surplus 1870 over 1869		$61,717,891

*Of this sum $45,221,275 accrued in the Fourth Quarter, under the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1869; so that the whole surplus, in fifteen months of the Grant Administration, April 1, 1869, to June 30, 1870, is $156,801,867.

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR JULY.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$731,520	$532,657
Chicago and Alton	421,485	351,044
Chicago and Northwestern	1,080,946	1,156,056
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	462,400	455,606
Illinois Central	645,768	696,228
Kansas Pacific	280,167	163,604
Marietta and Cincinnati	111,127	114,496
Michigan Central	326,891	329,950
Milwaukee and St. Paul	636,434	586,342
Ohio and Mississippi	211,219	192,364
Pacific, of Missouri	260,449	184,411
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	107,524	73,126
Toledo, Wabash and Western	322,756	310,800
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG 1.

	1870.	1869.
Central Pacific	$3,775,243	$2,964,949
Chicago and Alton	2,525,337	2,471,706
Chicago and North-western	6,756,993	7,640,033
Chicago and Rock Island	3,141,555	3,287,640
Kansas Pacific	1,763,777	1,145,306
Illinois Central	4,660,158	4,575,540
Marietta and Cincinnati	728,534	747,444
Michigan Central	2,566,940	2,603,315
Milwaukee and St. Paul	3,721,998	3,560,538
Ohio and Mississippi	1,646,492	1,466,553
Pacific, of Missouri	1,842,696	1,671,995
Toledo, Wabash and Western	2,194,922	2,151,341
Total	$35,322,645	$34,286,410

—*Financial Chronicle.*

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Aug. 13, 1870:

Aug. 9—Brig Morning Light, Arroyo—American Silver	$28,000
Aug. 10—Steam-ship Minnesota, Liverpool—American Gold	50,000
Steam-ship Russia, Liverpool—American Gold	430,275
Mexican Silver	180,153
American Silver	28,600
Gold Bars	118,000
Silver Bars	36,000
Aug. 12—Brig Sea Bird, Maracaibo—American Gold	23,800
Aug. 13—Schr. Dutch Princess, Maracaibo—American Gold	23,500
Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—American Gold	1,715,000
American Silver	22,000
Silver Bars	103,000
Gold Bars	88,000
Steam-ship England, Liverpool—American Gold	50,000
Steam-ship Tripoli, Liverpool—Mexican Silver	2,200
Steam-ship Tillie, Porto Plata—American Silver	4,000
Total	$2,902,528

The aggregate amount of imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Aug. 12, 1870, was $3,239,008.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in July.

The Titusville *Herald* of Aug. 11 says:

During the month of July, the production was increased steadily by the striking of several large wells in various parts of the oil region, and by the completion of many wells in the older districts, which, though not yielding largely singly, yet in the aggregate served to add to the production above all decline in the old producing farms and tracts. The average daily increase for the month under review, over that of June, in the entire oil region, was about 1,100 barrels per day. This occurred principally upon Oil Creek, in the vicinity of Petroleum Centre, at West Hickory, in the Scrubgrass and Foster farm territory on the Allegheny River, and in several minor localities.

On the older tracts, the decline for the month was not so great as was anticipated, and while many farms exhibit little change in the monthly yield, others show a falling off of from ten to eighty barrels only. This is due to the favorable season for operations and the plan adopted by many operators of keeping from one to three wells drilling, and by this means maintaining a more steady and profitable production from month to month.

The following table shows the production during July, 1870:

Total shipment of Crude for July of bbls. of 45 gallons each		439,530
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each		20,443
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each		459,973
Stock on hand July 1	321,840	
Stock on hand Aug. 1	356,908	
Add increase on Aug. 1		35,068
Total production during July		495,041
Average per day for 31 days		15,969
Average per day in July, 1869		11,697
Daily increase, July, 1870, over July, 1869		4,272

The yield in the Parker's Landing District, while it shows no marked increase over that of June, was maintained at a nearly uniform rate throughout the month by the use of torpedoes, and the completion of numerous wells, varying from ten to forty barrels each in daily production. By stocks, and shipments, from this point, it is shown that no decline occurred during the month, and the production was fully up to that of the preceding month, while in the Foster and Scrubgrass districts a slight increase occurred.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in Iron T'nkg. Bbls.	Total Stock. Bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,603	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	183,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	305,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	186,450	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390
March 1, 1870	219,930	351,474
April 1, 1870	270,002	328,609
May 1, 1870	237,836	328,609
June 1, 1870	273,250	351,168
July 1, 1870	241,845	321,840
Aug. 1, 1870	243,344	3 6,908

The shipments of Crude, or its equivalent, during July, amounted to 459,973 barrels, or about 13,000 less than during the month of June. The shipments by river to Pittsburg were not so large by about 6,000 barrels, and the greater portion of which was shipped from Oleopolis and Parker's Landing, though from Tidioute Oil City, Foster Farm and other minor points, small quantities were shipped by barge.

Recapitulation of the Shipments.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	113,823	To Pittsburg	96,743
To Cleveland	165,379	To Portland	1,656
To Boston	9,156	To other points	20,764
To Philadelphia	32,006		
Total barrels			439,530

The following table exhibits the shipments of Crude equivalent from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1870:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	716,137	To Pittsburg	661,773
To Cleveland	916,185	To Portland	16,394
To Boston	89,121	To other points	135,228
To Philadelphia	227,480		
Total			2,762,308

During the month of July prices were considerably lower than during June. The opening prices were $4 upon the Upper Creek, $4 20 upon the Lower. These prices were maintained, with considerable variations, especially upon the Lower Creek, up to the 18th and 19th of the month, when, under the influence of war advices from Europe, combined with a "bear" movement upon the creek, the local markets became panicky and prices depreciated about 75 cents per barrel, or to $4 on the Lower and $3 40 on the Upper Creek. Though rallying slightly a day or two after, the market visibly declined till the close of the month, when sales were made at $3 25 on the Upper and $3 45 on the Lower Roads.

The stock of oil in the region upon the 1st of August was 356,908 barrels, or about 35,000 barrels in excess of that on the 1st of July. Of this, 243,844 barrels were in iron tanks, and the balance, 113,664 barrels, includes the oil at the wells and all small lots of Refiners' and Pipe Companies' oil at the refineries and pumping stations throughout the region not included in iron tanks. As previously mentioned, in a few instances the stock on certain farms, though in iron tankage, has been included in the stock at the wells. In most cases the refiners' stocks were large, and consist of both crude and refined oil. Among the more important of the refiners' stocks thus included are those at Titusville, Miller, Pioneer, Petroleum Centre, Tidioute, Oil City, McClintockville, Oleopolis and at all other points throughout the region.

The annexed table gives the average price paid each day of the month, or the figure at which most of the transactions were made:

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.		Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
July 1	$4 00	$4 20	July 18	$3 75	$4 00
July 2	3 90	4 15	July 19	3 40	3 50
July 4	3 95	4 15	July 20	3 10	3 50
July 6	3 90	4 10	July 21	3 10	3 55
July 7	3 95	4 20	July 22	3 10	3 50
July 8	4 15	4 20	July 23	3 20	3 50
July 9	4 10	4 25	July 25	3 20	3 50
July 11	4 10	4 25	July 26	3 25	3 40
July 12	4 05	4 20	July 27	3 25	3 40
July 13	4 05	4 20	July 28	3 25	3 35
July 14	4 00	4 15	July 29	3 25	3 45
July 15	4 00	4 15	July 30	3 25	3 45
July 16	3 95	4 20			

The following table shows the amount of Petroleum exported from Jan. 1, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1870, and from all other ports from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
From New-York—galls	44,456,421	36,234,598
From Boston	965,362	1,426,464
From Philadelphia	23,509,418	14,714,231
From Baltimore	1,296,475	754,953
Total exports from United States	70,227,671	53,129,646
Same time 1868		50,863,874
Same time 1867		33,678,568

On the 30th ult. fifty-three vessels were loading or preparing to load with Petroleum for European ports at New-York, and twenty-eight vessels in a like course of preparation at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Nearly all have since cleared for their ports of destination, save a few bound for German ports and the Baltic.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Spencer.

COUNTER CLAIM—FRIVOLOUS ANSWER.

James K. Pell vs. Elizabeth Russell.—This was a motion to strike out an answer as irrelevant and frivolous. The action is to recover $600 for rent under a lease for the term of one year and three months from Feb. 1, 1870. The answer sets up, by way of counter claim, that, prior to the execution of such lease, the plaintiff agreed that at any time during the term of the lease he would, at defendant's request, give her an extension of the lease for three years at a specified rent; that, relying upon this agreement, defendant sold her unexpired term of the lease to another party, but plaintiff refused to carry out his alleged agreement for an extension of the lease, thereby damaging the defendant to the extent of $500. This agreement, even if it could be enforced in an action for damages, not being in writing, the Court held that it could not be set up as a counter claim in an action for rent under the lease made subsequently.

Motion granted, with costs.

David McAdam for motion; Andrews & Ellis opposing.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
will offer
ON MONDAY, AUG. 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TYCOON REPS, at 40c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF FRENCH CALICOES, CHINTZES, AND CAMBRICS, VERY CHEAP.
FRENCH PERCALS, IN SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL SHADES, at 25c.
THE BALANCE OF OUR IMPORTATION OF GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, DRESS GOODS, &C., AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL ADD TO OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT FRESH GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, COMPRISING ENGLISH BOMBAZINES IN ALL QUALITIES, TAMISE CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, FROM 62½c. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALPACAS IN ALL GRADES.
THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF LINEN LAWNS AND CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, IN ALL COLORS, WE OFFER AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS AT LESS THAN COST.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT LESS THAN COST, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
GRENADINE SHAWLS, FROM $1 50.
STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS, SUITABLE FOR THE SEA-SIDE OR TRAVELING, FROM $4.
All other STYLES REDUCED in PROPORTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' BATHING SUITS REDUCED TO $6.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $6.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, WITH OVERSKIRT, $8. REDUCED FROM $14.
INFANTS' LACE CAPS FROM $5 TO $10.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' CHEMISES, $1 25.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, $2 50.
LADIES' DRAWERS, $1.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, NOVELTIES IN SASH RIBBONS, NEW SHADES IN VELVET, SATIN AND TAFFETA. RIBBONS IN THE VARIOUS WIDTHS, ALSO NEW FALL COLORS IN SATIN AND VELVET TRIMMINGS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A NEW ARRIVAL OF ROBE DE CHAMBRE IN CHOICE DESIGNS, AT FROM $12 TO $30, WHICH WILL BE EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, WITH ADDITIONS TO THEIR HOSIERY AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, A HANDSOME SELECTION OF FALL DRESS GOODS IN FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &C., &C. PLAIN AND CHENE ROBAIX POPLINS, 25c. PER YARD. 3-4 WINCEYS AT 20c. PER YARD. BEST PACIFIC DELAINES AT 15c. PER YARD. ALSO, NEW MOURNING FABRICS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, AUG. 15, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, ELEGANT PARIS DRESSES AND SUITS, JUST RECEIVED. VERY HANDSOME AND ELEGANT TRIMMED WALKING SUITS, PARIS MADE, AT $45 TO $75, CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' WALKING SUITS, SUMMER DRESSES, AND SUITS IN LINEN, SWISS AND CAMBRIC AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING SEVERAL LOTS OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION. 5-8 AND ¾ SINGLE AND DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, FROM $1 TO $3 50 PER DOZEN. DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, FROM $1 50 TO $2 75 EACH. BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, (ALL LINEN,) FROM 45c. TO $1 25. BLEACHED LINEN SHEETING, FROM 90c. TO 90c. PER YARD. PILLOW LINENS, FROM 35c. TO 70c. PER YARD. LINEN SHEETS FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE BEDS, $2 50 PER PAIR AND UPWARD. FRINGED HUCKABACK TOWELS, $1 PER DOZEN AND UPWARD. BLEACHED HUCKABACK TOWELING, 12½c. PER YARD. EXCELLENT KITCHEN TOWELING, IN 25-YARD PIECES, AT $2 PER PIECE. SEVERAL HUNDRED PIECES LINEN NURSERY DIAPERS, VARIOUS WIDTHS, AT $1 PER PIECE BELOW CURRENT RATES. MARSEILLES QUILTS AND BLANKETS AT LOW PRICES. ATTENTION OF HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS IS INVITED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS TO THEIR ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SUMMER AND FALL DRESS SILKS, AT POPULAR PRICES. STRIPED, CHECKED, AND CHENE SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT $1 TO $1 50 PER YARD, VALUE $1 50 TO $3. PLAIN FOULARD $1 50, VALUE $2 PER YARD. 24-INCH BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED, $1 75, VALUE $2 50. STRIPED SATINS $1 25, VALUE $2. PLAIN AND STRIPED JAPANESE 75c. TO $1 PER YARD. RICH WHITE AND COLORED DRESS SATINS, EXTRA QUALITY. A CHOICE LINE OF PLAIN GROS GRAINS FOR EVENING AND STREET, $2 50 TO $3, VALUE $3 50 TO $5 PER YARD. A FEW EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS. AMERICAN SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED, $2. JOB LOT OF MEDIUM AND NICE SILKS, GREAT BARGAINS. A COMPLETE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, AT POPULAR PRICES. PLAIN AND STRIPED GAZE DE CHAMBREY. ALEXANDERS' BEST KID GLOVES, &C., &C.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT STORES.
Attention is invited to the advertisements in the following papers, viz.: *Witness, Daily News, Gazette,* at Montreal; *Globe,* at Toronto; *Chronicle,* at Quebec; *British Whig,* at Kingston, for the sale by tender and public auction of Government stores.
The tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 22d inst., and the public auction will commence at 10 A. M. of the 25th inst.
B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, Canada, Montreal, 9th August, 1870.

CORDOVA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—All parties who have sent or intend to send goods to this exhibition are requested to forward at once their advice of same, and of the space required, to the Argentine Legation, Washington, or to EWD. F. DAVISON, Argentine Consul-General, No. 128 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.
WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby. Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A manufacturing business; good security; large profits guaranteed. Address A. A. A., Times Office, Box No. 111.
FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 302 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

HOTELS.
LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, is at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 143 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.
S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 22 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Health, on the 16th of August, for permit to slaughter cattle on the south side of 41st-st., between 10th and 11th avs. JACOB B. REED.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. JOSEPH
AND
DENVER CITY
Railroad Company,
NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 29th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Aug. 4, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of investing the amount of money now held in the Sinking Funds, solicits proposals for the surrender of any of the bonds of this State.

Bids will be accepted or rejected and bidders advised promptly.

Bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1878, preferred.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 21 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
[OF THE]
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Alabama 8 per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama, in American gold, and secured by first mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, of New-York, upon the road, franchises, depots, lands and other property of every kind, in addition to the indorsement of the State of Alabama, which can only be had as the road is finished, equipped and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, 50 MILES of which have been finished, equipped, and so received.

The State of Alabama, in ordering the indorsement of these Bonds, specially provides for the prompt payment of principal and interest of the same in case the Company should fail to do so.

This is a south and north road from the City of Montgomery, 183 miles long to Decatur, on the Tennessee River, in DIRECT line north by Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati to Chicago.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these Bonds and interest is $3,500,000, which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama, and the high rate of interest, makes THE BEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

A limited number of these Bonds are for sale at 95 and accrued interest, by Messrs.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND
STOUT & DICKINSON,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., N. Y.,
From whom full information can be had.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day a Semi-annual Dividend was declared of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.

Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MISS MERLE'S,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 620 5th-av.
14TH YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 20.
REV. DR. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 264 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR young ladies, in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, N.J. Total charges, including board, tuition and books, $200 a year; total charges for normal pupils, $154 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, apply to
JOHN S. HART, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 165 Broadway.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as teacher of English in a school, or as governess; would accept the position of companion or amanuensis to a lady; can give high recommendation from one of the oldest colleges of New-York; best references; no objection to travel. Address C. H., Station F.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN..........Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Aug. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel-steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship VICTOR will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 10th May, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES,
UNION BANK BUILDING, BALTIMORE, Md.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of September next ensuing, for the removal of the following "obstructions" from the channel of James River, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:

At Warwick Bar, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three (3) small schooners, 50, 60 and 80 tons, old measurement.

At Drury's Bluff, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg*, sunk with armor, guns, &c., on board; iron gun-boat *Raleigh*, 150 tons, old measurement, sunk with guns, &c., on board; war-steamer *Jamestown*, wooden, 1,200 tons, sunk with guns, &c., on board; steamer *Curtis Peck*, 450 tons, old measurement; schooners *Wythe*, 300 tons; *Roach*, 225 tons; brig 175 tons, and a small schooner of about 80 or 100 tons, name unknown. Also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet high.

At Trent's, or Graveyard Reach, about ten miles below Richmond, wreck of schooner *Gallego*, 250 tons, old measurement; wreck of pilot-boat *Plume*, 87 tons, old measurement.

Below Aikens, or Varina, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, part of remains of old Military Bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of all the obstructions named above, or a portion, but single bids are preferred for the entire removal of all the obstructions at each point as named above.

Each proposal must state the time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed at each point, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks are of considerable value, and it is expected that the privilege of raising them will either be paid for by the contractors in money to the United States, or that their material will be taken in compensation for removing other wrecks which are worthless.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1½ P. M. of the 12th day of September next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Removing Obstructions in James River," each accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

Col. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Md.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A GENTLEMAN living in 10th st., near 2d-av., would rent (to gentlemen) one to four rooms, on the second floor, well furnished, with every convenience, at from $5 to $10 weekly. Call or address No. 215 East 10th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A handsomely-furnished second floor to let, with private table only; highest reference required. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH excellent board, in a private family; terms very moderate; rooms without board, if required. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE—ELEGANT furnished rooms for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL.
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Reduction in board.—On and after this date the price of board at this hotel will be $4 per day.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.
AUG. 11, 1870.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE, ELEGANT RESIDENCE and out-buildings, with 80 or 400 acres superior land, valuable fruit orchards, beautiful grounds and shade, two miles frontage on the Hudson, near Newburg, finest place and investment on the Hudson, for sale cheap; terms to suit, or exchange for City property. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a desirable residence in Hackensack, near depot; ten lots, barn, fruit, &c. $14,000. Apply to OWNER, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 21.

RIVERDALE.—A PLACE OF EIGHT acres, with 1,700 feet of street front; house large; water, gas and burglar alarm. Apply to the owner on the premises, H. L. ATHERTON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 117 EAST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN Park and Lexington avs., 22x50x100, and No. 69 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x100, with Butler's pantry extension. Both recently overhauled, papered, painted and frescoed. Also, the new houses Nos. 322 and 324 Madison-av., between 42d and 43d sts., 19x70x100. Apply to the owner, CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

MADISON-AV.—MURRAY HILL, ELEGANT corner house, four-story high stoop brown stone, $43,000. Others on and near 5th and Madison avs., $18,000 to $150,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HALF OF A HOUSE OF THIRTEEN rooms, divided to suit, in Dean-st., Brooklyn; 15 minutes' walk from South Ferry; house in good order, with all the modern improvements, and in an excellent neighborhood; rent $375 to a genteel American family. Address S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, A LARGE ELEGANT house, No. 106 East 23d-st.; also small house in West 44th-st. and a small one in East 45th-st.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COTTAGE, NEATLY FURNISHED, on the Hudson River Railroad, below Irvington, wanted, from Oct. 1 to May 1; must be within five minutes' walk of depot and rent moderate. Address "S. P. A.," Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INCLOSURES AND LODGES FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., ARLINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

I. Sealed proposals for inclosing the United States Military Asylum (Soldiers' Home) National Cemetery, D. C., the Battle National Cemetery, on 7th-st. Road, Washington, D. C., and the Arlington and Alexandria (Va.) National Cemeteries, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., until Sept. 8, 1870, at noon.

The length of the inclosures will be as follows: United States Military Asylum Cemetery, 2,127 lineal feet; Battle Cemetery, 860 lineal feet; Arlington Cemetery, 12,500 lineal feet; Alexandria, 1,730 lineal feet.

Proposals are invited for stone or brick walls,) plans and specifications for which can be seen at the office of the Quartermaster-General,) for iron railings, (designs for which are invited with the bids,) or for hedges.

The bids for planting hedges must specify the hedge-plants intended to be used, and must contain a guaranty to keep them in order for twelve months after planting. The ditches to be prepared immediately, and the hedges to be planted in November next.

II. Proposals are also invited for building a lodge of Seneca stone at each of the National Cemeteries, at the United States Military Asylum, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., plans and specifications for which can be seen at this office.

III. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guaranty of at least two responsible parties, that the contract, if awarded, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

IV. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids if unsatisfactory.

V. Proposals should be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Inclosures for National Cemeteries," or "Proposals for Lodges for National Cemeteries," and be addressed to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

VI. The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at this office, on the 8th of September, 1870, at noon.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, Commissioner's Office, No. 237 Broadway.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Water-pipe," with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this Department with the following water-pipe:

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe twelve (12) inches in diameter.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet cast-iron water-pipe six (6) inches in diameter.

Five thousand five hundred (5,500) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty (20) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe sixteen (16) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe twenty-four (24) inches in diameter.

Ninety (90) feet cast-iron water-pipe thirty (30) inches in diameter.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications and agreements can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as first-class gardener; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is strictly sober and obliging. Address D. SCHAUER, Rutland, Vt., care of Gen. Baxter.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City.
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager
SIXTH WEEK
of the wonderful artiste,
KATHI LANNER
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
IMMENSE HIT
IMMENSE HIT
of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
FRENCH QUADRILLE
and
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
CHAMPAGNE GALOP,
in the new Comic Ballet
SITALA,
THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
SITALA..........KATHI LANNER
To commence with a beautiful Terpsichorean Melange.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the usual matinees will be suspended.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
REOPENING for the REGULAR SEASON.
Engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
Who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
In his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
In Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP CO.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION
UP THE HUDSON TO
POUGHKEEPSIE,
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only,
ON SUNDAY, AUG. 14, 1870.
The magnificent Saloon Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M.
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.

Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

Fares to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—Our excursion takes place on MONDAY, Aug. 29. Please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, and get your supply of tickets and circulars. All friendly to the Veterans are requested to call also.

Gen. A. RAYMOND,
Col. A. DALLY.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 3 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

"A SALVO OF ARTILLERY!!!
OUR FRITZ
HAS WON A GREAT VICTORY."
FRITZ
successful in the field.
EMMET
successful in
FRITZ.
In Gayler's great comic and sensational drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its
TRIUMPHANT CAREER
at
WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
WALLACK'S,
having been already witnessed by
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,
and unanimously pronounced the
FRESHEST AND BEST ATTRACTION
of the day.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
EMMET EVERY EVENING FRITZ.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING AUG. 16.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS' 100TH CONCERT.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
1. Coronation March, King William (new). Meyerbeer
2. Overture, Egmont..........Beethoven
3. Waltz, Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb und Lust..........Strauss
4. Ballet Music, Paris and Helen..........Gluck
5. Eine Faust, Overture..........Wagner
PART II.
6. Introduction to third act Medea..........Cherubini
7. Andante and variations, String quartet, in A, op. 18..........Beethoven
8. Symphonic Poem, The Ideal..........Liszt
PART III.
9. Overture, Zampa..........Herold
10 Laendler'S. Hoamweh (by request)..........Lanner
Violin Obligato by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
11. Polka Mazurka, Fraunherz; Polka Schnell, Elgin a Magyar..........Strauss
12. March, Am Fatherland..........Unger
Increased Orchestra. Admission as usual.

SEEBACH GRAND DRAMATIC SEASON.
MME. MARIE SEEBACH,
Accompanied by her entire dramatic company of now and distinguished artists, will make her debut in New-York early in September.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY.

will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS — HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat Saturday only.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—One of the magnificent steamers of the People's Albany and Troy line every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 6½ o'clock, Pier No. 44 North River, and foot of West 34th-st., 6:15.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, STEADY MAN as carver and steward in a first-class country hotel; to the right man wages no object. Call or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Highland House, Garrison, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse. A woman of refined manner and affectionate disposition, Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 440 West 23d-st., New-York, today between the hours of 12 and 2.

COACHMAN WANTED—A GOOD driver, and must understand his business; an American, married, without incumbrance; no objection to a colored man; situation permanent. Address YONKERS, Box No. 121 Times Office.

OLD PAULUS HOOK.

Jersey City as It Appeared Fifty Years Ago.

Early History of the Place----Revolutionary Reminiscences----Horse-Racing, Bull-Fighting, Fox-Hunting, and Other Sports of Olden Times.

As has been stated in an article relating to New-Jersey ferries, published in the Times a few days since, Sir William Kieft, Director-General of the Dutch West India Company, granted to Abraham Isaacher Plank, in 1638, the whole of Paulus Hook, except a portion on the northern part, which was reserved as a farm for the use of the Company. Plank's grant was confirmed by letters patent from Gov. Cartaret, the original copy of which is now in the hands of D. S. Gregory, Esq. The original copy of the grant, in Dutch, is in the possession of John Van Vorst, Esq. While Plank owned the land, he leased it out in small lots, on which tobacco was cultivated by the tenants. This accounts for the immense smoke raised by the ancient people of Communipaw, which hid them from the English invaders, as related by Irving. Sept. 13, 1698, the heirs at law of Plank conveyed the property to Ido Corneillesse Van Vorst, and it remained in him and his descendants till March 26, 1804, when Cornelius Van Vorst, the sole owner, conveyed the whole to Anthony Dey. The West India Company's farm was appropriated by James, Duke of York, to his own use, after the English captured New-Jersey from the Dutch, and was long known as the "Duke's farm." It was purchased in 1804 by John B. Coles, at one time Alderman of the First Ward, of this City.

The amount of land sold by Van Vorst to Dey included the site of the whole city east of a line drawn from Morgan-street, about the centre of the block between Washington and Warren streets, to a point striking the Morris Canal at Van Vorst-street. It was first sold by a ditch boundary, but the change to selling land by feet and inches, instead of by the acre, made a new survey necessary. The amount agreed upon was an annuity of $6,000, but afterward a son of Cornelius Van Vorst, sold the whole right, title and interest for $40,000. The heirs, however, retained the old homestead which stood on the precise site of that erected by the first patroon, the latter being one of the oldest buildings in the State. April 18, 1804, Anthony Dey conveyed the property purchased of Van Vorst to Abraham Varick, and he to Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff and Anthony Dey. Nov. 10, 1804, the associates of the Jersey Company were incorporated, and the property conveyed to them. They proceeded to lay out streets, but for many years they could be seen only on paper and traversed only by boats. In 1820, Jan. 28, the town was incorporated as Jersey City. Another act was passed 23d January, 1829, incorporating the "Board and Selectmen of Jersey City," and 22d February, 1838, with an amended charter, the title was changed to "The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City."

It seems that in 1733 a patent for a ferry was granted to Archibald Kennedy, for the "speedy and safe carriage and transportation of persons, goods, wares, &c., across the river. In 1765, a road was laid out from Newark to the road leading from Bergen to Paulus Hook, almost upon the precise line of the present plank road, and this, till 1790, was the only road across the meadows. At the latter date the causeway, and the Passaic and Hackensack bridges were commenced. Prior to 1787 there was no Post-office in this locality, and the people received their letters from the office at Newark. In 1793 a mail stage, for Philadelphia, left Paulus Hook ferry at 12 M., each day, with two horses, and traveled all night. In 1832 twenty stages left the ferry-house every day.

HOW IT LOOKED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

When Paulus Hook was purchased by Mr. Dey in 1804, it was a large sand-hill, surrounded on three sides by a marsh in which the tide ebbed and flowed, and on the fourth side by the river. The only building on the place was a low farm-house about forty feet in length, with piazza in front, and was occupied by Col. David Hunt, a lessee of Van Vorst. It stood close by the river, near the ferry slips, and was used as a farm-house, ferry-house and tavern. Several stables were soon after erected, and a small dwelling occupied by John Murphy, a servant of Col. Hunt. A store-house and hay-scales near York-street, rear of Hudson, were afterward added to the improvements. In 1802, Col. Hunt and family, John Murphy and wife, and Joseph Bryant—thirteen in all—constituted the whole number of inhabitants of Jersey City—all occupying one house and out-houses. In those days people traveled very little, except on business. The inhabitants of Bergen, Essex, &c., going to New-York by this route put up their horses at Hunt's, and always found their landlord ready with a story, the relation of anecdotes being his forte. As a revolutionary soldier he had acquired a large stock from personal experience.

The New-York *Post Boy* of Jan. 27, 1746, relates an incident that worked strongly upon the superstitions of the Dutch inhabitants around this place at that period. As they were an amphibious people, tales of mermaids and other mysterious dwellers in the sea were readily believed by them. An enterprising "Bohemian," catching a porpoise, hacked off its nose and reported thusly: "We are credibly informed that some days ago a fish was found dead ashore, near Harsimus, in New-Jersey, near the back of the city. (The City of Manhattan then fronted mainly on East River, the back being little better than a marsh.) The animal had a head resembling that of a man, with hair on it. In a few days the crows carried off the body, except the bones, which, 'tis said, resembled the human anatomy, but toward the tail it ends entirely in fish! This strange phenomminia has occasioned no small speculation all over that part of the country as well as in this City."

EARLY AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The town in the earlier stages of its growth was celebrated for the number of its lotteries, in which it followed in the footsteps of old and respectable communities. Some of the most flourishing churches between the Hudson and the Delaware had been built through their aid, and even Princeton College had received a handsome sum from the same source; but we take it that less laudable motives governed the Paulus Hook lotteries, if they are to be judged by the "sporting" disposition that prevailed there. The race-course was laid out round the hill by Cornelius Van Vorst. On Monday, Oct. 9, 1769, a race was run for £50. On Tuesday another was run, according to the "King's Plate Articles." On Wednesday there was a grand fox-hunt in Bergen Woods. On Thursday another race was run for a purse of £20, open to all horses not more than quarter blood. This amusement was kept up till the Revolution, and resumed after the war. One of the most noted races was run by the "bay colt *Macaroni*," belonging to Capt. Anthony Rutgers, of New-York. The Fox Hunters' Society ate a private dinner at a hotel in 1831, and the bills are yet extant, showing that each individual had to pay about $3 25.

On the south side of Sussex-street, between Hudson and Greene streets, stood a large Amphitheatre, capable of seating 3,000 persons. Here, on Friday afternoons, the butcher-boys from New-York, and some of the young men from Bergen, and beyond the Passaic, assembled to indulge in the favorite pastime of the old Spanish cavaliers, bull fights, sandwiched with divers encounters of dogs, game fowls, bears, &c.—admission 50 cents. On one occasion, a live bison added to the charms of the entertainment. At one of these meetings an enormous animal was introduced by a farmer from Essex County, that in size and muscle seemed to surpass anything that had yet appeared. He was of a brownish brindle color, with a quiet eye—the mildest mannered bull that ever tossed a dog or gored a butcher-boy. The owner, as was the custom of all farmers of that day, wore a red-flannel under-shirt, and the day being warm, he had taken it off, and carried it under his arm. A thought struck him. He had bet on his bull, and now he doubled the bet that he would clear every dog out of the ring. The quiet looks of the animal induced the New-York boys to go in heavily on their dogs. The farmer, pretending to stroke the bull, managed, unperceived, to fasten one sleeve of the red shirt to his tail, and holding fast to the other when he started, the shirt was rent in twain, and the bull, maddened by the violent strain upon his tail, dashed forward with head erect and tail curled over his back, where the torn fabric, which "blush'd like a banner bathed in slaughter," floated majestically, and so frightened the dogs that they fled the ring, leaving the bellowing monster master of the situation. The judges declared him the winner. The butcher boys got him, but had to pay for him. This was on Friday. On Sunday, after the quality of Manhattan had asked a blessing on their roast, they remarked the gamey flavor of the beef, unaware that they were partaking of the gamiest animal ever brought to the city.

Thus it came to pass that old Paulus Hook, through horse-racing, bull and bear fighting, contests between dogs and roosters, and lotteries, acquired a fame more wide-spread than enviable. The Dutch of Bergen were in no wise responsible for this healthy state of things. They were kept up by the New-York boys, who resorted here because, the island being almost uninhabited, they could enjoy their innocent diversions with none to molest them or make them afraid.

FIRST MANUFACTURING PROJECTS.

One of the early attempts toward domestic manufacture was a wind-mill erected by Isaac Edge in 1815. A picture of this, with the old ferry tavern, is now in the possession of Chas. H. Winfield, Esq., of Jersey City, to whom we are indebted for many interesting facts connected with the history of the place. (Mr. Winfield has collected a mass of valuable material relating to the early history of Bergen, which he intends to publish in book form.) The wind-mill was in form of an obelisk, and did the town grinding for several years. It stood on the present site of the New-Jersey Railroad track, about fifty yards from the corner of Green and Montgomery-streets. Mr. Edge was both miller and baker, supplying the inhabitants with bread baked from the flour made in his mill. The creek ran by the mill, and Mr. Edge acquired the property under a contract to fill up the marsh between it and the river within a certain time, or forfeit his title. The Railroad Company, finding he had not fulfilled his contract, caused him to be ejected, and in 1839 the mill was removed to Long Island, where it is yet standing. During its existence here it sometimes played fantastic tricks upon travelers. Verdant farmer youths from beyond Newark, standing within the sweep of its enormous fans, gaping at the first-seen glories of Manhattan, were sometimes knocked over in the mud. William Speer, while on his way to Connecticut was waiting for the boat, when a wing of the fan caught under his coat and stripped the garments from his body.

The Morris Canal Banking-house, corner of Grand and Green streets, erected in 1804, is perhaps, one of the oldest buildings in the city. By act of April 11, 1805, a branch bank of the Newark Banking Company was established here called the "Jersey Bank." The directors were principally from New-York, viz.: Amasa Jackson, President; John Griffith, Jr., Benjamin Strong, Isaac Kibbee, Selah Strong, James Thomson, John B. Murray, James Head, Sylvester Robinson, Aaron Ogden and William S. Pennington, directors; John Low, cashier. This was the origin of the present Union Bank of New-York City, the corporation having received a charter to remove their bank here under that title, March, 1811, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Fulton removed his steam-boat works to Jersey City in 1812, and in 1813 he had between 300 and 400 men at work here. He had four machine-shops and one dry-dock, the first ever built in this country. The ferry and shops were at the foot of Graw-street, now Newark-avenue, about two blocks north of the present ferry. The form of the ferry in 1812 was that of a semi-circle. A large willow tree stood at the middle of the curves, which was used for a whipping-post in 1814. Mr. John Griffith saw a white-bearded old man tied up there and receive fourteen lashes. The Traphayera House, in 1813, stood on the hill in the centre of the race-course, and in 1809 the house of Capt Nathan Budd, an old ferryman, was located near Patrick Riley's new buildings on Newark-avenue.

HISTORICAL SPOTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS.

Near the Bull's Head, on Newark-avenue, in 1813, Gen. Winfield Scott mustered 1,000 men, who marched from here to the famous battle-fields on the Lakes. Here, also, assembled the troops from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, intended for that war, but whose services not being needed, were marched back again to their homes without smelling gunpowder. The pilot system of the approaches to New-York from the south had its origin in Jersey City. Feb. 8, 1837, John F. Ellis, Wm. G. Hackstoff, J. Dayton Williamson, and Benjamin Beaston, of Essex; Lawrence Kearney, of Middlesex, and Leonard Walling, of Monmouth, having, from motives of benevolence, on account of so many lives being lost through unskilled pilots, applied for and obtained a commission to examine and license pilots. Leonard Walling died before the first meeting of the Board, and William T. Rodgers was appointed in his place.

There is an old school-house now standing in Sussex-street, in the upper parts of which was organized in 1809 the first Episcopal Church, which for a long time was the only church in the City. The first pastor was Rev. Dr. Parry. The reason why the City did not grow was because of the tenacity with which the Dutch clung to their land. They would not sell to strangers, and clung together in this matter. When an estate was sold it was considered mean to bid against the heirs. One of the old Dutch customs, retained late in the first quarter of the present century, was that of lovers and their sweethearts riding on the same horse, the lady sitting behind and clinging affectionately to her gallant's waist. Many a couple went to Dr. Parry to get married in this style. Col. Joseph Dodd, now living on Grand-street, the veteran of the New-York Post-office, relates how, in his younger days, in a batteau, he buffeted storms and ices to row the mails across the river when the ferry-boats dared not ventrue out.

In 1824 Gen. Lafayette came from Castle Garden in a small row-boat called the *American Star*, and landed at the ferry at the foot of York-street, and walked thence to Col. Varick's house in Essex-street, then the only house in that street, the citizens following on foot. On the sidewalk, in front of Ex-Mayor Van Vorst's house, is a stone pedestal, intended to support a leaden statue of George III., and brought here before the Revolution. It was once used as a head-stone for the grave of a British officer, as appears by the following inscription:

> "In memory of Maj. John Smith, of the Forty-second or Royal Highland Regiment, who died 25th July, 1783, in the forty-eighth year of his age. This stone was erected by the officers of that regiment. His bravery and humanity during an honorable service of twenty-nine years, endeared him to the soldiers of his acquaintance and his friends."

In 1828 an English gentleman offered $500 for this stone. There was a burying-ground, where the British soldiers were buried during the occupancy of the place by their forces during the Revolution. It was on the west side of Washington-street, extending from Sussex to Morris streets. When the high hill which formed the site was graded down, bones were found sufficient in quantity to fill two hogsheads.

Paulus Hook was captured by the British the day after they took possession of New York, in 1776, and held by them till the day before they evacuated this city. Col. Van Buskirk commanded the fort, which was one of the outposts of the British Army, and the asylum of thieves and murderers, who were constantly committing all kinds of violence upon the people of the surrounding townships. The papers of the time are full of recitals of their fiendish acts. The fort stood near the corner of Greene and Grand streets. It was guarded by 500 men. The channel of the creek was dug out, and a deep ditch cut on the west side, so that the fort could only be reached at low water, the creek being fordable at low water only. An abattis guarded the approaches on the river side. Satisfied with the security of the place, Col. Van Buskirk grew careless, and Major Lee, of the American Army, watched his opportunity for attacking the fort. Sir Henry Clinton's forces were posted above Harlem. Washington's in the Highlands. It was Major Lee's business to keep a sharp eye on the movements of the enemy, and for this purpose he had scouts out in every direction. On the evening of the 18th of August, 1779, Col. Van Buskirk left the fort on a foraging expedition. Washington, Lord Stirling and Major Lee held a consultation and it was resolved to attack the fort at Paulus Hook at once. But British troops lined the Hudson ready to cut off the retreat of an advancing party. To prevent this, Lord Stirling marched down and occupied all the points where Lee's party would be likely to be intercepted. Thus prepared, Major Lee marched down to Paulus Hook, and reached the creek between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. He passed the first creek and then the ditch, and before he was fairly discovered, entered the main work and took 159 prisoners, including three officers. Major Sutherland, with forty or fifty Hessians, took refuge in a strong redoubt, while Lee made off with his captives. This was considered one of the most brilliantly executed exploits of the war, was highly applauded by Washington, and won for Major Lee the thanks of Congress. It was from Paulus Hook that Sergt. Campe embarked on a British vessel, pretending to desert our army, at the peril of his life, to endeavor to capture Arnold by stratagem.

On a blank leaf of an old Dutch Bible, now in the possession of Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie, is a record of the extreme cold weather during the Winter of 1779-80, which we were permitted to copy:

> In January, 1780, the North and East Rivers were so frozen over with ice that as many as 100 sleighs were driven over from Bergen, New-York. This continued for a month, and so strong was the ice on the East River that I saw about seventy-five sleighs ranged one after another passing over at one time. This is the truth and no mistake.
>
> JOHN JACOB LANSING wrote this.

Taking advantage of this bridge, a party of British crossed over to Paulus Hook, and proceeded to Newark, where they burned the academy and committed other depredations.

THE STEAM-BOAT DISASTER.

Details of the Occurrence—Statements by the Officers, Passengers and Others.

Yesterday morning's Times contained the record of another disastrous collision in the Bay. On Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Coney Island steamer *Norwalk* was struck in the port paddle-wheel, and cut right through to the hold by the schooner *Lady Helen*, off Red Hook. As is well known, the *Norwalk* is one of the Coney Island passenger boats, and was returning with a large crowd of people, probably 400 or 500, when the disaster occurred. Several persons leaped overboard to save themselves, fearing that the steam-boat was about to sink, and that they would be drawn down with her. Nobody seems to be able to give any account as to who and how many did so. At any rate, four only were rescued. Some were seriously hurt, and many slightly, as most of the passengers were in the cabins at the time of the collision. As but few particulars could be gleaned concerning the number of sufferers and missing ones the night previous, our reporter visited the *Norwalk*, now undergoing repairs on Burtis' Ways, at Red Hook, and got the statement of George Seeley, the pilot. The conversation took the shape of an examination, inasmuch as the man answered only what he was asked, volunteering no information at all. The following is the result:

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT.

I am the pilot of the *Norwalk*, and have been in Wilson's employ thirteen years; my name is George B. Seeley; I was steering the boat at the time we were run into; I was not drunk, nor was the Captain; he was down among the passengers, somewhere on deck, when the accident occurred; it is not customary for him to be in the pilot-house when we are coming up the Bay, as I can handle the boat myself, with the aid of a wheelsman; I saw the schooner coming down, going free—that is, with a fair wind, and well to windward of us; I kept on my course, not feeling it necessary to keep away any more than I was doing; when passing the craft her helmsman put his helm up, and down she came, slap into our wheel, cutting us right through the side down below the water's edge. In a minute we began to fill, and were taken in tow by the tug-boat *Howard*, by which we were towed safely to Red Hook, where we grounded on the beach. I did not see any one jump overboard, although I saw three or four were taken out of the water by the tug-boat people afterward. The schooner took off a good many passengers, say about a hundred or so; we did not have more than three or four hundred on board. I was on board the *Norwalk*, with Capt. Wilson, when she collided last year, on the East River, with the barge, and was towed in a sinking condition to Roberts' stores, Brooklyn, by the *John Fallen* tug-boat; I am not a drinking man, and there is not a particle of truth in the charge made against me to the effect that I was drunk when the accident occurred.

STATEMENT OF THE SCHOONER'S OFFICER.

Our representative then proceeded to the Atlantic Dock basin, and went on board the schooner *Lady Helen*, where he obtained the mate's statement. He said: "My name is Clayton. I am mate of this schooner, which, laden with coals, was bound out on Friday evening, when we were run foul of by the steamer *Norwalk*. She was coming up the Bay to leeward of us, and could very easily have avoided colliding if the steersman of her had liked to do so. Anyhow we had the right of way, and showed our side-lights, which could be seen by anybody looking out for them and minding his business as a pilot. However, I was down below with the men at work stowing things and getting ready for sea, and did not see exactly how the affair happened. All I know is that the *Norwalk* was into us, or we were into her, before anything could be done to prevent it. I don't believe the fault was ours, for a steamer could easily have reversed her engines and gone astern if need be. We took several of the people on board and carried them into the Atlantic Dock basin. We lost our bowsprit and injured our forefoot somewhat.

DR. SHINE'S STATEMENT.

Deputy Coroner Shine, who was on board the steamer at the time of the occurrence, gave us the following statement:

The boat left Coney Island at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, overcrowded with folks returning to the City. There was little space to spare, and every seat was occupied; indeed, many were sitting on the guards of the boat. At 7½ a thunder-storm came on, and the rain drove many from the decks to the cabin and the lower decks. I occupied a seat in the forward cabin, when I heard two whistles and saw the *Jessie Hoyt* pass us on the Long Island side. A little while after I observed, while looking toward New-York, a large schooner coming directly down on us. We were then off Robins' Reef. I waited to hear a whistle, but only when she was within fifty yards of us did the whistle sound. I had barely time to run to the opposite side of the boat when the schooner struck her amidships, carrying away wheel and paddle-box and nearly cutting her in two. Were it not that the bowsprit of the schooner broke off, an explosion in all probability would have followed. I then ran into the open part of the boat and saw at least ten persons struggling in the water. Camp-stools, chairs, benches, &c., were flung at them, and such was the wild confusion prevailing that some men went to the hurricane deck, and were in the act of rolling a heavy boat on the heads of those on the lower deck, when I called out to them, and entreated them to stop. Four of those in the water were picked up and stood with their dripping garments on the deck; the others, I think, were drowned, and I am positive that two children and a woman were, because I subsequently searched for them everywhere, but failed to find them. I was almost wild with excitement, and rushed up to the pilot-house to hold the pilot to account for his gross neglect. I asked a man who was leaning against the top rail, and evidently half-drunk, where was the pilot, and he answered that he was; asked him how he was so blind as not to see the schooner, and he said, in a half maudlin way, that he supposed she would keep her own course. A number of gentlemen who had come up at the same time were crowding around Capt. Wilson, and threatened loudly to throw him into the sea, when I interfered and saved him. We were then towed to Red Hook by the tug-boat *Howard*, and got into shoal water, where the boat stranded.

CORONER ROLLINS' STATEMENT.

Coroner Rollins, who was also a passenger on board the *Norwalk*, said that he was sitting on the Long Island side of the boat when the affair took place, and was only made aware of the accident by being nearly thrown overboard by the shock of the schooner. He was then helped to the upper deck by some friends, and saw several people jump overboard and struggling in the water. Some were rescued, he could not say how many, so great was the confusion. With regard to the culpability of the Captain he could not say anything of his own knowledge. He heard, however, that Capt. Wilson was drunk and had ordered the pilot to go to his supper just before the vessels collided. He took charge of the steering. Another person told him that the Captain was not in the pilot-house at all, but was engaged with some women down below at the very moment his vessel struck. It is generally conceded, he added, that Capt. Wilson was under the influence of liquor at that time, and is known to have been in a state of intoxication on many former occasions while he should have been looking after his boat and the living freight intrusted to his charge.

One of the Sergeants attached to the Forty-third Sub-Precinct Station, in Brooklyn, who saw and spoke with the Captain of the *Norwalk*, on Friday evening, after the disaster, told our reporter, yesterday, that the Captain was certainly under the influence of liquor when he spoke to him. He said, likewise, that no accurate information had been yet obtained as to the names and number of those lost, if any. Some were inclined to believe that there had been no loss of life, whatever. But in the face of this statement we have the unaccountable absence of Thomas Carroll, of Brevoort Hall, in Fifty-third-street, who was on board the steamer, and had not reached home up to a late hour last night. There is not likely to be anything known of the loss of life by this unfortunate piece of business for some days, or until the bodies of the drowned ones are picked up in the Bay or on the strands of Long and Staten Islands.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CASE.

A Poor Servant Girl Ruined by Her Employer, and Cruelly Beaten for Telling of It.

An examination in the case of Jas. Lane, a Yorkville liquor-dealer, charged by Ellen Conroy with entering her bedroom on Tuesday night and ravishing her, was yesterday commenced in the private examination-room of the Yorkville Police Court, before Acting Police Justice Joseph McGuire. Miss Conroy testified to the facts of the original outrage upon her, which occurred on Tuesday night, and said that the next morning after Lane had gone out to his store, she told Mrs. Lane what had occurred, and that lady requested her to say nothing about it. She was going to leave that day, but Mrs. Lane would not let her. When Lane came home some time in the night about 2 o'clock, she believed, he was upbraided by Mrs. Lane for his infamous conduct, and becoming enraged, he went to her, Ellen's, bedroom and began beating her in a most savage manner. He beat her over the shoulders and about the face with a leather strap, then dragged her out of bed and kicked her. He desisted for a few minutes, and she tottered to her feet and sat down on her trunk, which was in a corner of the room. The poor young girl was in a state of total nudity all the time the monster was using her in this ferocious manner. Taking her dress from a chair, she was about putting it on, when Lane again renewed his brutal assault. After beating and kicking her again until he fatigued himself, he caught her by the throat and attempted to strangle her. He then put his hands on her shoulders, and, pushing her out of the room into the lobby, threw her down stairs on her face. Going down after her, he opened the hall door and thrust her out on the street, still completely naked. Officer Ford, of the Twenty-third Precinct, happened to be passing just then and she told him the monstrous treatment which she had received from Lane, whereupon that officer advised her to keep quiet about it. Lane then put his head out of the window above and began calling her vile names. Mrs. Lane also appeared at the window and advised the poor girl to go over the way and stop the remainder of the night with a Mrs. Kelly. With this suggestion Officer Ford concurred, and appeared very anxious that she should keep quiet about the whole matter. He would not go upstairs with her to get her clothes, for, as he said, "it would be more than she was worth" for him to go off his beat. Nor did Mrs. Lane throw her clothes down to her. At length Ellen did run over the street to Mrs. Kelly's, but was ashamed to knock at the door, all in the house being in bed, and she not knowing who would come to open the door. She therefore went back, and begged to be allowed in to get her dress. She went upstairs, but before she had time to half dress, Lane went into the room again, and pushed her out and threw her downstairs. She then went over and rapped at Mrs. Kelly's, and that lady opened the door, and kindly took her in to sleep with herself. Next morning, Thursday, she told Mrs. Kelly of the outrages committed upon her by Lane, and they directed her to the Twenty-third Precinct Station. The Captain there sent an officer with her to the Police Court, when Justice Coulter promptly issued a warrant for Lane's arrest, on the double charge of rape and assault. This is the girl's own statement. She was subjected to a long and minute cross-examination by a lawyer whom Lane had employed to defend him, in which she was forced to submit to sneering insinuations and unmanly attacks.

At the end of the cross-examination the case was adjourned until Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Obituary—Wm. D. Bradley.

On the 3d inst., Wm. D. Bradley, a young and promising lawyer of Queens County, died at the home of his parents in Lanesboro, Mass. Mr. Bradley graduated with honors at Williams College, a few years since, and subsequently at the Albany Law School. He afterward held a situation as teacher of the New-York public schools, and for two years was Vice-Principal of one of the largest in the City. Last Fall Mr. Bradley opened an office in Long Island City, and up to last Spring had a thriving practice.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made the following arrests during the past week: Saturday, Aug. 6, 396; Sunday, Aug. 7, 196; Monday, Aug. 8, 275; Tuesday, Aug. 9, 296; Wednesday, Aug. 10, 261; Thursday, Aug. 11, 222; Friday, Aug. 12, 307; total, 1,953.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still-births, 32; births, 286; marriages, 73; deaths, 757.

Mr. B. S. Osbon, well known in the New-York Press, and now connected with the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, has prepared a small book, in which he describes the *Plymouth Rock* and the Long Branch route, and points out the intersecting sights and places by sea and land between this City and the famous watering-place. The book has also a chart of New-York Bay.

A charge of offering 500 unstamped cigars for sale was preferred against Jacon Julia, of No. 3 Pell-street, yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, for which the accused was held in $500 to answer.

A largely attended meeting of citizens of the Ninth Congressional District was held in Third-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of bringing before the voters of that district the name of Mr. Wm. McNally, as a candidate to represent the district in the Forty-Second Congress. A committee was appointed and pledged the nomination to Mr. McNally. That gentleman addressed the meeting, and said that he would accept such nomination, and felt assured, from the number and character of those indorsing him, as well as from his record in the district, that he would be elected.

James Keating, of No. 62 Cherry-street, quarreled with Henry Carroll, and stabbed him in the left arm, causing a dangerous wound. Keating was locked up.

Some fancy goods in the window of the store No. 43 Avenue D, occupied by Gumbacher & Bros., caught fire last evening, and caused a loss of $400.

Richard Hodge, aged forty-seven, of No. 56 Third-street, Brooklyn, fell off the dock at the foot of Warren-street, while intoxicated, and was rescued in an exhausted condition by the Third Ward Police.

William Martin, of No. 81 Roosevelt-street, fell in James-street, while intoxicated, and sustained a severe cut on the head. Sent to Centre-street Hospital.

Thomas Alliman, aged nineteen, of No. 12 Washington-street, was severely injured yesterday in Murray-street, by being jammed between his cart and a truck.

Bridget Horan, a domestic in the family of James Worden, at No. 115 East Forty-first-street, was dangerously burned last night by a can of alcohol catching fire and communicating to her clothing. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Synagogue of the Congregation Shaareh Berechoh on Sixth-street, having been reconstructed and refurnished, was reopened for service yesterday morning with appropriate ceremonies.

The milk-dealers of this City met yesterday afternoon, and pledged themselves to not pay the charges for milk made by the Orange County Milk Producers' Association.

Assistant Alderman Duffy is emphatic in his declaration that he was not drowned Friday night on the occasion of the *Norwalk* disaster.

George W. Chadwick, a well-known citizen and President of a prominent mining company in this City, was arrested late on Friday evening by Deputy Marshals Crowley and Kehoe, on a charge of having deposited to the credit of the Company an altered bond of the United States for $10,000. The accused was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and held in the sum of $10,000 for examination.

Patrick McDonald, the immigrant swindler, was discharged on bail yesterday; but as the complainant against him has left the City, it is not probable that he will ever be called for trial.

BROOKLYN.

There were 431 arrests made in this City during the past week.

Catherine Sullivan, of No. 116 Navy-street, was severely burned, yesterday, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The case of William Weed, charged with setting fire to the furniture establishment of John J. Werner, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, was closed, before Justice Walsh, yesterday. The Court, however, reserved its decision.

James Van Lee, residing on Classon-avenue, was charged before Justice Riley, yesterday, with stealing a horse worth $100 from Thos. Long. He was held for examination.

Bridget O'Donnel, the woman whose skull was fractured on Friday night by a blow from a spade in the hands of her nephew, Thos. Hollohar, is considered out of danger, but it is thought by the physicians that her brain will be permanently injured.

Tunis Tempe, the agent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company in the Eastern District, was held by Justice Walsh yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury for embezzling $200 belonging to said Company.

Philip Quick and John Nolan, two well-known thieves of the Eastern District, were arrested yesterday for burglariously entering the house of Bernard Nelson, on North Fifth-street, and stealing therefrom a silver watch and several other valuables.

Elliot-place, from Lafayette to De Kalb avenues, is to be furnished with Belgian pavement, at a cost of $1,045 42; Hamilton-avenue at a cost of ——; Marcy-avenue, between Fulton and Marion avenues, and Hick-street, from Pierrepont to Pineapple, are to be laid with cobble-stones, at an aggregate cost of $5,117.

The Health authorities of the city and the Directors of Green-Wood Cemetery are in trouble at present on account of the action of the latter in permitting two irregular burials to take place.

The census-takers have completed their work in the First Ward. The number of dwellings is 627; of families, 1,138, and inhabitants, 6,481, an increase of 353 since 1865.

The investigation of the affairs of the Central Bank has made it pretty clear that, however the stockholders may suffer, the depositors will lose nothing. A meeting of the latter will be held to-morrow at the auction-rooms of Cole & Murphy.

James O'Brien, one of the youngest and most notorious of the numerous thieves who infest the barbor, was shot in the arm and leg yesterday morning by Officer Cowan while engaged in robbing a barge at the foot of Jay-street. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The damage done by fire in the city has decreased one-half since the advent of the Paid Fire Department. The number of fires has also materially lessened.

STATEN ISLAND.

Wm. Wehelmie and his wife were committed for trial, yesterday, by Justice Garrett, for feloniously assaulting a French woman named Rose Veltz, who now lies in a precarious condition.

The Germans of Edgewater held a meeting last evening at Giesser's Hotel, Bay-street, and subscribed $1,042 for the relief of the widows and orphans of the patriots in Fatherland.

The Staten Island Improvement Commission met at Tompkinsville, yesterday, and appointed Geo. Bowman, B. Kreicher and Wm. B. Duncan, together with the officers of the Association, as an Executive Committee.

LONG ISLAND.

Now that the new ordinances of Long Island City are promulgated many do not like them. The section in relation to impounding stray cattle and domestic animals being especially obnoxious. In Dutch Kills, where two out of every three have a family cow, hog or goat, the law is very difficult of enforcement. The Corporation counsel, Mr. Noble, has commenced proceedings against a Mr. McKernan and Mr. Burke for forcibly taking from the pound-master's possession three cows. The pound-master reports a regiment necessary to enforce the ordinance.

It is reported that the Steinways, piano manufacturers, have purchased the Luyster and Pike estates, on Bowery Bay, for the purpose of locating their piano manufactory there. An avenue is proposed through these estates to the property of the German Association, many members of which, it is reported, are workmen of the Steinways.

Subscription papers for raising a sufficient fund for the erection of a new church in the Third Ward, Long Island City (Dutch Kills and Ravenswood) are being freely circulated, with great success. Mr. Abraham Papnter, formerly of Dutch Kills, has donated a plot of ground for the purpose. No Evangelical church building exists in the vicinity.

Two more of the young gang of burglars of Long Island City have been arrested. Michael Corll and J. Conners are their names. Yesterday, Justice McKenna further examined into the matter. He has no doubt but that an organization exists for the purpose of committing acts of burglary, and that the sixteen boys either arrested or for whom warrants have been issued, are members of the gang, but proof of the complicity of each of the young rascals with the burglary of Ryan's store is hard to obtain. Since the first arrest, Justice McKenna has been indefatigable in ferreting out the matter, and deserves great credit.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, is expected to preach at Grace Church, Newark, today. He has been spending some time with relatives at Montclair.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Newark is making preparations for two courses of lectures during the coming season. They have heretofore been very successful in procuring the best lecturers.

A Newark jury, yesterday, decided that a sewing-machine left at a residence on trial and destroyed by fire while there cannot be recovered for by the owners.

Mrs. Barbara Mlyer, of No. 39 President-street, Newark, had occasion to prevent a child of a German named Kratz from doing some mischief, and informed his father that the child was inclined to mischief. Kratz instead of correcting his child, became very indignant, and Mrs. Meyer's little boy approaching, he took his revenge by pounding and kicking the little one until he was black and blue with bruises, and a physician had to be called to attend to his injuries. The man was arrested and locked up for examination.

Pickpockets were very active at the funeral of Hon. George T. Cobb, in Morristown, on Friday, many persons losing watches and money. No arrests were made.

It is said that Gov. Randolph was invited to go to Virginia with Hon. George T. Cobb when he made his last and fatal trip to White Sulphur Springs. If the Governor had gone there is every probability that he, too, would have been among the victims of the railroad accident.

A carpenter named John Wentick was overcome by the heat yesterday in Paterson, and fell from the top of the building upon which he was working and broke his leg. A man in the cellar caught him in his arms as he fell, otherwise he would have broken his neck.

Emma Reamer, of Broome-street, New-York City, was arrested in Paterson, yesterday, for stealing a gold watch from Mrs. A. K. Garrabrant, of Paterson. Mrs. Garrabrant was about leaving her house, when she missed the watch, and running back to get it, she met the thief upon the stairs. Mrs. Garrabrant gave the alarm, and Emma dropped the watch, but that did not save her from arrest.

A mad dog was killed, night before last, in Newark-street, Jersey City, by a Police officer, after the animal had made several attempts to bite the family of his owner.

The Champion Base-Ball Club of Jersey City played their twenty-first game, and won their seventeenth victory for the season yesterday, when they played with the Equity Club, of the same city. The score stood: Champion, 12; Equity, 8.

Yesterday morning a ruffian named John Scanlon, of Hoboken, was arrested by a warrant issued by Justice Conklin, for neglecting to support his wife. It took five policemen to make the arrest, and they only succeeded after a violent struggle. The day before Scanlon had successfully resisted the attempt of two policemen to arrest him, fiercely attacking them with a hammer, and afterward with a hatchet.

Frederick W. Bachman, the driver of an ice-cart, while driving through Prospect-street, near North Seventh-street, Jersey City, ran over a little child two and a half years of age, named Mary W. Cooney. The wheels of the cart passed over her head, and her injuries are pronounced fatal. The driver was not driving fast, but his attention was attracted another way at the time, and he did not notice the child crossing in front of the horse. As soon as he discovered the accident he went to the First Police Precinct and surrendered himself.

The employes of the Bremen line of steamers, to the number of fifty, sailed from Hoboken yesterday morning, having been enlisted as soldiers in the Prussian Army by the North German Consul. They departed amid great enthusiasm and the loudly-expressed regrets of others whom the Consul refuses to enlist because they do not owe service to Prussia. The recruits went by the Inman line. Two auxiliary German war clubs in Newark held meetings on Friday night, and reported additions of $600 to their subscription list.

The burning of a barn on Ferry-street, at Newark, about midnight on Friday night, called out the entire Police force, who succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading. The barn was destroyed, some valuable horses being first removed.

A young man named Mathew Rugler, employed in Barnet's iron foundry, in Newark, had his feet terribly crushed on Friday by a bucket of molten iron falling on them. One toe was immediately amputated.

The Friendship Club, of Newark, went to Long Branch on Friday, to the number of about 400, on the steamer *Magenta*, and they report a most delightful trip, but the affair fell far short of being a financial success.

Benjamin G. Briggs, the New-York swindler, who was acquitted on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses, by Judge Martindale, of Jersey City, on Friday, but who was held on charge of assault upon Mrs. Hattennere, the wife of one of his victims, has been sent to jail at Hudson City, to await trial, having been unable to obtain bail in the sum of $250.

The Ninth Ward of Newark has some residents who oppose liquor-selling on the Sabbath, and are holding meetings and trying in every lawful way to compel saloon-keepers in that ward to close their places of business on that day, and the result bids fair to be satisfactory to the order-loving citizens of the ward.

The health authorities at Newark have been obliged to reprimand Dr. Cutter, of that city, for throwing an amputated arm on a pile of refuse in a back yard.

The examination of Lawyer Hawser, of Newark, for alleged fraud in collecting bounty money, will be held before Commissioner Whitehead on Tuesday next.

The body of young Connover, who fell overboard from the steamer *Naushon*, of Newark, has been recovered near Fort Hamilton, and his funeral will probably take place at Newark today.

In the absence of the family of Mr. David Barrett, of Newark, his house is unoccupied in the day time, but at night Mr. Barrett himself sleeps there. A few nights ago he thought he heard a burglar in his room, and prepared his revolver for an affray. Just then a passing locomotive shed light in the room giving its occupant a full sight at the thief. He fired at him several times and wounded him so that he fell down stairs, leaving stains of blood on the way, but still he managed to escape.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The *Saranac*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Turner, of the Pacific Fleet, was at Callao, July 22, preparing to sail for San Francisco direct. The Admiral expected to reach San Francisco the first week in September, where he is to be relieved by Rear-Admiral Winslow. The *Kearsage* had just been dispatched from Callao for San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands. Rear-Admiral Turner reports the *Nyack* on the way to Callao by advices from Parlama.

The destination of the United States ship *Guard* is the fishing grounds.

Lieut. Hunter has been detached from the command of the *Nina* and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Matthews has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Boston.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 13.—Gen. A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, arrived here this morning on a visit to the Arsenal.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Halifax	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Portland	S. W.	Clear	76
Boston	W.	Clear	78
New-York	S. W.	Rainy	77
Philadelphia	W.	Cloudy	80
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	82
Washington	N. W.	Hazy	78
Richmond	W.	Clear	82
Charleston	S.	Clear	86
Savannah	S. E.	Clear	87
Augusta	E.	Clear	80
Oswego	N.	Bright	71
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Pittsburg	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Chicago	E.	Raining	66
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	80
Mobile	W.	Clear	82
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	82
Key West	W.	Unsettled	82
Havana	E.	Clear	81

Passengers Sailed.

Aug. 13.—*In steam-ship Columbia, for Liverpool.*—W. B. Trill, E. Hense, Dr. Every, W. Ermor, G. T. M. Schleip, F. Berling, Alex. Law, Dr. R. S. Dewey, W. T. Hoffman, Thomas Sprinks, Alex. Buil, John P. Biehm, Dr. A. W. Dredericks, F. H. Vogel, W. L. Nicholson and child, Wm. H. Ruddick, Wm. Thornton Parker, Malachi Norton, Alex. Campbell, Mrs. Alex. Garrioch, Mrs. Annie Garrioch, Miss Maggie Garrioch, Alex. Garrioch, John Garrioch, F. Selm, F. E. Graham, Lorenzo Dorsch, Miss A. Roberts, Miss Katie J. Donaldson, Miss F. A. T. Klube, Rev. W. C. Fyfe and wife, Mrs. Maltby and son, George Urie and wife, Mrs. M. Sinclair, Miss Mary Sinclair and child, Mrs. Elez. Cummings, Mrs. Hardie and two children, James McLean, B. J. Burley, H. Kling, John Miller and wife, John Norton, Miss Mary A. Hardman, Mrs. Sarah J. Copperwell, Miss Eliza Copperwell.

Aug. 13.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Birch, Madame Josephine Goldin, G. Bottiau, wife, 2 children, and servant, Pierre Gonnim, R. Girard, Michael Hanway, P. Pichrian, Henry Moore, Chas. W. Pickering, S. Wilkins Cragg, D. J. Jenkins and wife, J. Goet, Anton Koenig, John Bickham and wife, Carl Hanns, William Crayton, C. E. Girardi and wife, William Leigh, T. B. Moore, Rev. William Blackwood, Edwin Girard, S. D. Karns, wife, and infant, G. Von der Linde, Rev. Father Van Lunne and child, William Valentine, M. McCarthy, S. Lacroix, Gustave Rothenbach, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Hinksman, wife and 2 children, L. H. Marteller.

Aug. 13.—*In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.*—J. G. Wimcorler, Mr. Watson, Mr. Eells, Olaf Riechel, J. Barrow, Master J. Barrow, Mrs. Hawkesley, M. Alexander, Thos. Planderwich, Miss Rogers, Miss D. Houston, Gen. Louis F. Wrytull, J. Forgley, Mrs. E. McKenna, Rev. A. Perrit, Mrs. W. Stephens, Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Jones, Miss Lague, Mr. Doreing, J. K. Wagner, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Orms and child, Mrs. J. Barrow. Wm. O. West, Mrs. A. B. Holmboe, Mrs. Rose, D. Houston, Alex Clerc, H. J. Green, J. B. Forgley, Miss A. Clarke, Mrs. W. Stephens, Mr. Humphreys and child, Miss Marcello.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—C. M. Clark, J. Fleming, E. R. Van Buren, Jas. M. Gilger, Chas. Moore, J. F. Henderson, J. T. Dayton, J. J. Dexter, Eugene Fountaine, Samuel C. Winthrop and lady, Mrs. M. A. Davis and 2 children, W. T. Goodwin and 3 children, Capt. S. T. Hoyt, Chas. S. Parker.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 12—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Brest and Havre.*—Q. M. M. Hanscom and son, M. Durivage, Mons. Purcell, Mrs. Ciprlant, Mr. Albeassis, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and child, J. F. Ferry, F. S. Weston, Mme. Anderson, Mr. Poirier, Mr. Dorflinger, W. Kissam, Huston Craige, J. P. Cavallier, Mr. Schaenian, Mr. Black, C. G. H. Codd, E. S. Lunt, P. M. Kent, Mr. Levy, Mr. Karcher, Dollius Davillier, Mr. and Mrs. Aguero, Mrs. Barry, John H. Austen, Mrs. and Miss Calhoun and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nordmann, Mr. Marqueze, M. M. H. and T. Palasson, Miss A. Sperry, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Rosenblat, C. Ceballos, Mrs. E. Bar and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bergstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Kinear, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Burfey, Mr. Hubert, Mr. Mermod, Mrs. C. Kerr, George Willig, Mr. Sherman, W. Allen and son, Mr. Campean, Mr. Chebaud, Monseigneur Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and 2 children, Miss Gill, Miss Rieman, Mr. Ydigoras, Mrs. David, Mrs. Lecaur, Mr. and Mrs. Duprat and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Conferon, Mrs. Lebeau, Mr. Renevier, L. Borel, Dr. Saffray, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, 4 children and servant, Miss Pinelle, Mrs. Saron, 2 children and servant, J. Homey, Mrs. Caplain, J. Sonnentheil, S. Weil, Mrs. Weiss and 2 children, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Planchampt, J. J. Stouvenel, B. A. Ravaux, E. Enrich, C. Pequignot, Mr. and Miss Adelshon, Mr. and Mrs. Labarre, Mr. Bonnefous, Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Hardin, Mr. Bloch, Mr. Berault, Mr. and Mrs. Baizet, Ch. Lille, F. Heurtevant, L. Vonau, Mr. and Mrs. Kitt and child, J. Schadt, F. Ganter, F. Georgen, Mr. and Mrs. Vanhoorebeke, child and servant, Mr. de Goesbriand, A. Saillot, Mr. Stritchard, L. P. Adolff, H. Gautran, Miss Kauffmann, C. R. Fasy, J. Maag, Mr. Wagner and 3 children, Miss Gillmann, Miss Wolff, F. Humbert, Mr. and Miss Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Barne, E. Bazin, Mrs. Cellier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cron, Mr. Adam, J. Metz, Mr. Zimmermann, Miss R. Peter, Mr. and Miss Backer, Mrs. Banet and two children, Mr. Myatowitch, Mr. Chevillot, J. B. Ritz, E. Gomer, Sister Marie de la Mativin, Mr. Bonneaud, Mr. Bienchi, Mr. Vergnol, H. C. Baldwin, Mr. Moreau, W. Jewett, P. Dreyfus, Miss Haner, Mr. Young, Mr. Buckhull, Mr. Pierre, Mr. Bamberg, Mr. Biendunpfel, A. Keller, Mr. Giuseppe and child, Mrs. C. Kuttermann, Mr. Vignan, Mr. Joice, Mr. Button, Mr. Ballars, Mr. Bartog, Mr. Lefevre, S. S. Clafke, J. A. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Obitz and child, Mr. Sanvestre.

Aug. 13—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Thomas Bramff, Wm. Cumming, Wm. Peddie, Wm. T. Bremar, Miss J. T. Bremar, Mrs. E. Bishop, Arch. Isabella Wilson, Catherine Wilson, Robert Wilson, John Wilson, Andrew Wilson, A. Stein, Mr. Strus, Miss L. Hagan, Miss E. Hagan, John Halseman, Mrs. Halseman, Mrs. Dunn, E. B. Dunn, Geo. Mame, Dr. Paul, Jas. L. Lander, A. Gygax, G. A. Ogle, Mrs. Ogle, Mrs. H. A. Haydon, P. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, N. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, James Jantzen, E. Castree, Mrs. Castree, Wm. Scott, Mary A. Dryden, T. B. Brown, Mrs. Brown.

Aug. 12.—*In steam-ship Palmyra, from Liverpool.*—Jose Leon, Thos. E. Cummings, Jr., Thomas E. Cummings, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Collis and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Ohly and son, Mr. H. Ohly, Mr. Marquis Romios, Augiclo Heuto, Miss F. Heuto, Mrs. Prang and son, Jacob Cigrang, John H. Piatt, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Berrisford, Jno. Orth, Joseph Orth, President Roye, Se M., H. B. W. Johnson, Chang and Eng Bunker, James Bunker, Albert Bunker, L. Rocco, Wilhelm Gauther.

In steam-ship San Francisco, from Bermuda.—Capt. Wm. B. Hilton, Richard Haven, A. B. Hill, E. A. Foggs, Capt. Wm. Kelly, J. C. Le Towzel, wife and child, Jno. D. Gilbert and son, C. A. Smith, T. A. Outerbridge, Thos. Potts, Geo. Boyle, A. McNulty, Jas. Bomford, O. C. Hollis.

In steam-ship Sherman, from New-Orleans—Mrs. McCormack, Miss McCormack, M. J. Ryan, Miss Fogelen, G. S. Darling, H. S. Walton, C. Pottboff, wife and child, George Parker and lady, Rev. L. H. Pease, Jno. Byrne, Hugo Tim, and 10 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:09 | Sun sets.....7:00 | Moon rises....9:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:36 | Gov.Island.10:25 | Hell Gate....11:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steam-ships England, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Tripoli, (Br.,) Browne, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Mississippi, Hovey, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robt. Lowder & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Pennington, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Phillips and Brown; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Tillie, Partridge, San Domingo, Spofford Bros. & Co.; Catharine Whiting, Howes, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia.

Ship Polar Star, Bairnson, London, C. Carow.

Barks Seth, (Rus.,) Redemede, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Mary Lewerson, (Br.,) Henderson, Bristol, E., E. E. Morgan; Excelsior, Bowers, Bordeaux; Ocean Home, Brandt, Cronstadt, James E. Ward & Co.; Nyberg, (Dan.,) Lange, Abo, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Calsow Stesow, (N. G.,) Rosensack, Funch, Edye & Co.; Assistant, (Nor.,) Meling, Beyrout, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ruby, (Br.,) Traflett, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Nancy, (Br.,) Putnam, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Iris, Simmons, St. Pierre, C. A. Vatable & Son; Isis, Anderson, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Electric Spark, Petersen, Curacoa, &c., Jos. Foulke's Sons; O. M. Merritt, Reed, Para and Manheim, C. Ludman & Co.; Alice T., (Br.,) Young, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; D. B. Doane, Veazie, Rockland, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport; Dutch Princess, (Dutch,) Hassen, Maracaibo, E. Pavenstadt & Co.; G. W. Dill, Holden, Tampa; Emma, (Br.,) Ashford, St. Stephens, N. B., G. Boardman; Mary Eliza, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Mary A. Ivans, Bodine, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; Marcus Munson, Jr., Dayton, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. H. Seymour, Burgess, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Sloops Commerce, Palmer, New-Haven; Blackstone, Jones, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow July 30, via Moville 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Aug. 1, lat. 55 22, lon. 13 03, passed bark Mary Sconara, (of Greenock,) bound W.; Aug. 8, lat. 46, lon. 49 59, passed steam-ship Manhattan, hence for Liverpool; 9th, lat. 44 24, lon. 54 49, passed a French steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 46 56, lon. 64 47, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Sherman, Crowell, New-Orleans Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker, 10th, off Cape Carnoverel, spoke bark D. B. R., (of Glasgow,) from Fernandina, bound to Cork, for orders.

Steam-ship San Francisco, Reynolds, Bermuda, Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers, to H. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Palmyra, (Br.) Watson, Liverpool, July 30, via Queenstown, 31st, with mdse. and 406 passengers, to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown July 29, and Boston Aug. 12, with mdse. to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston Aug. 10 at 7 P. M., with mdse. and passengers, to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. &c. to J. F. Ames.

Bark Edina, of Guernsey, Robin, Rio Janeiro 39 ds. with coffee to Weston & Gray; vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had light winds and calms. Crossed the equator July 19 in lon. 35¼ W.

Bark Western Sea, (of Boston,) Martin, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and squalls. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Grace Kelly, (Br.,) Kelly, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Had light moderate weather. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Eldridge, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Laurence, Giles & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar July 6; had fog and light winds all the passage.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Larrabee, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig John Byers, (Br.) Lewis, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sunbeam, Williams, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 47 ds., with bar-wood, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Had fine weather.

Schr. Elizabeth, DeHart, of Georgetown, Me., Low, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 160 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Gamma, Huntly, from East Machia, with timber and lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., 5 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbot.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Port Royal, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabathport.

Schr. Gamma, Huntley, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Christina, Beebe, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Wm. Riley, Fitch, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pavilion, Robins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Greenwich, for Rondout.

Schr. S. E. Jayne, Anderson, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Expedite, King, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Chapman, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. T. W. Tower, Miner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Ruland, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emerald, De Casto, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Murray, Elizabethport, for Rocky Hill, Conn.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford, Conn.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Seventy-Six, Teel, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Colf, Rondout, for New London.

Schr. Tryall, Soule, Albany, for Bristol.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Poughkeepsie, for Fall River.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Smith, Newburg for Salem.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Sarah Moore, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Thorington, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. Uriah and Tabitha, Gebson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Allen, New-Haven.

Sloop William Henry, McLain, Hog Island.

WIND—Sunset, light E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, England, and Tripoli, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Tillie, for St. Domingo; Mississippi and George Washington, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Louisa Moore for Newbern; Benefactor, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Volunteer, for Philadelphia.

Below.

Ship Odessa, Qnaley, from Havre June 23, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool; Blackstone, from New York; bark Ardour, from Algoa Bay.

CHARLASTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Arr. schr. Lilly, New-York.

Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; bark Lamplighter, New-York; schr. F. Jameson, Orient, L. I.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13.—Arr. revenue cutter Northerner, from Baltimore; brig Waltham, Richmond, for Rio Grande.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 13.—Arr., bark St. John, from Cadiz.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Havana 11 ds., for Boston. Capt. Holder died of yellow fever on the 4th day out. Also arr. schrs. Archer and Reeves, Philadelphia, for Boston; Althea, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Vincent White, (Br.,) Pictou, N. S., for Wareham; Coral, Bangor, for Norton's Landing, West Va.; Donworth, Calais, for Providence; Susan Center, Rockland, for do.; Florence Mayo, Thomaston, for New-York; Ada Herbert, Gloucester, for do.; Elisha T. Smith, New-York, for Portland; Clyde, Bangor, for Philadelphia. Brigs George G. Roberts and Harp; schrs. Stephen Morris, James H. Moore, Lucia B. Ives, Ruth S. Hogdon, Susan, Mary Brewer, Maud Webster, Charleston, Helen G. King, Loo Choo, Mary A., Vincent White, (Br.,) Coral, Ada Herbert and Susan Center.

Wind—Sunset, S.S.W.; cloudy.

12th.—Arr. schrs. Zephaniah Steelman and Chas. E. Smith, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Clyde and Elisha T. Smith.

7 A. M.—Wind S.W.; light, cloudy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—The United States steamer Geranium is aground 15 miles east of Galveston Bar.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 13.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, New-York; schr. Enchantress, New-York; Emma S. Finney, Philadelphia.

Cld. steam-ship San Salvador, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—Cld. steamer Lucilie, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Magnolia, hence for Havana, reported in today's issue as having returned on account of some derangement of machinery, was an error. The steamer San Francisco, from Bermuda, passed Sandy Hook late last night, and was taken for the Magnolia returning.

Spoken.

Aug. 11, lat. 41 28, lon. 66 25, bark F. Reck, (N. G.,) Deuker, Bremen, for Philadelphia, (by pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall No. 21.)

July 19, on Newfoundland Banks, schr. Day Spring, from Chatham, with 500 quintals cod-fish. All hands well. (By bark Martin Luther, (Nor.,) at this port 11th inst.

Aug. 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 50, ship Kenilworth, (Br.,) Butler, from New-Castle for New-Haven; 10th, in South Channel, bark Harriet Hussey, from Boston for New-Orleans; same date, &c., bark Mary E. Libbey, from St. John, N. B., for St. John, P. R.,—all by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

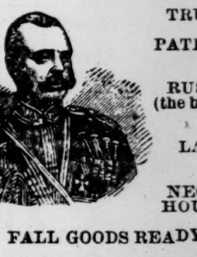
Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—The royal mail steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York 3d inst., for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, landed mails and passengers and proceeded.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS AND NEWEST STYLES.

SPECIALTIES.



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